TSITIKA FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE

RESULTS OF A SURVEY CONDUCTED IN NOVEMBER 1990

VOLUME I - SUMMARY OF RESULTS

MARCH 1991

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TSITIKA FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE

This summary of survey results has been developed from the questionnaires which were completed by the public who attended the Tsitika open house sessions in November 1991. This is an independent survey carried out by the Forum Consulting Group.

The Tsitika Follow-up Committee acknowledges the input from the public and will be considering this information when developing recommendations for the future management of the Tsitika.

Complete copies of the report are available upon request or may be viewed at the following locations:

Port McNeill Forest District Office
2291 Mine Road
Port McNeill V0N 2R0

Campbell River Forest District Office
370 Dogwood Street
Campbell River V9W 6Y7

Vancouver Forest Regional Office
4595 Canada Way
Burnaby V5G 4L9

On behalf of the Tsitika Follow-up Committee I would like to thank you for your participation and interest in the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan.

Gary Sutherland

Gary Sutherland
Chairman, Tsitika Follow-up Committee

TSITIKA
128°
128°
124°
Port Hardy
Quatsino
Alert Bay
Port Alice
Sayward
VANCOUVER
ISLAND
Campbell River
50°
Zeballos
Kyuquot
Tahsis
Powell River
Courtenay
Comox
Squamish
Cold River
Nootka
Cumberland
Sechelt
Fanny Bay
Gibsons
Parksville
Port Alberni
VANCOUVER
Nanaimo
Tofino
Ucluelet
Lake Cowichan
Ladysmith
Duncan
Bamfield
Port Renfrew
Sidney
Sooke
VICTORIA
CANADA
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March 31 1991

Mr. Gary Sutherland
Chairman
Tsitika Follow-up Committee

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

We are pleased to present the results of the survey of visitors to the Tsitika Follow-up Committee's information sessions held in November 1990.

We thank the 774 respondents to the survey for their input, the visitors to the sessions who recorded their thoughts in the comment books, and the people who prepared and delivered the 12 written submissions.

We also thank the members of the Tsitika Follow-up Committee for their contributions throughout the project.

If you have any questions or require further information please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours very truly,
FORUM Consulting Group

Tony Seguss
Partner

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SUMMARY OF THE SURVEY RESULTS

In the last week of November 1990, the Tsitika Follow-up Committee presented a series of five information sessions to the general public on the planning and progress in the Tsitika Watershed. At the sessions, a public response survey was conducted by Forum Consulting Group for the Committee.

The purpose of the survey was to capture the range and diversity of opinions of the people who attended the sessions on a number of issues related to the Tsitika, and to obtain suggestions from them for improvements to the plan and planning process.

Readers of this report are cautioned that the following important factors must be taken into account in the interpretation of the survey results:

- The results of this survey represent the views of the people who attended the information sessions in five communities.
- The combined opinions of the respondents include views which may favour one extreme or the other.
- The survey was conducted on the basis of distributing one questionnaire per person attending the sessions. Although some people asked for more than one questionnaire, and some attended more than one session, the Forum representatives are confident that few people were able to obtain more than one questionnaire (or write comments in the comments books), and the extent to which this happened was not significant to the overall results.
- Forum directly received the completed questionnaires and independently collated the responses. Forum was not required to provide interpretations or recommendations.
- Comments made by respondents are frequently global in nature and not necessarily within the mandate of the Committee to address.
- Although respondents may have been better informed as a result of attending the sessions, the extent to which the completed questionnaires reflect this increase in knowledge cannot be determined.
- The information provided by respondents is based on their individual opinions. The factual accuracy of their statements has not been verified.
- There may be some inconsistency in the definition of terms. For example, some respondents do not distinguish between information sessions and public hearings, and the lower and upper Tsitika valley.
- In reviewing the responses, it was apparent that some answers did not directly address the specific questions asked. However, all responses were taken into account in the findings.

This volume presents a summary of the survey results. The full report is contained in three volumes. Volume II presents the results of the survey with more detail of the comments and suggestions made by the survey respondents, and Volume III contains the comments made in the comment books at the information sessions and the prepared submissions of the visitors handed in at the sessions. Volumes II and III are available to the public on request.

The survey was conducted by means of a questionnaire prepared by Forum in consultation with the Committee. The questionnaire was designed for people to provide input and suggest improvements to:

- the public input and information process;
- the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan;
- the activities and functions of the Tsitika Follow-up Committee; and
- new or unresolved issues.

As shown in Table 1, a total of 1,770 questionnaires were distributed at the five information sessions and 774 (44%) were returned, an acceptable response rate for a survey of this kind.

Table 1

SURVEY STATISTICS, BY LOCATION

Location	Number of People at Meeting	Number of Questionnaires Distributed	Number of Questionnaires Returned	Response Rate
Port McNeill	399	360	152	42%
Campbell River	406	360	143	40%
Nanaimo	280	252	109	43%
Victoria	395*	404	192	48%
Vancouver	426	394	178	45%
Total	1,906	1,770	774	44%

* The number of registered attendees at the Victoria session is less than the number of questionnaires distributed, because not all of the people who attended signed the registration book.

SURVEY RESULTS

The questionnaire contained two types of questions:

- "Closed-ended" questions, where respondents checked the box which most closely represented their answer or attitude; and

- "Open-ended" questions, where respondents were requested to write in their comments on the issue being addressed.

Generally, the open-ended questions were designed to enable respondents to expand on their responses to the closed-ended questions. For example, question 4(a) is a closed ended question, which asks:

> "Has the public been given enough information about developments that have occurred in the area?" ("Yes or No")

This is then followed by the open-ended question 4(b) which asks:

> "What additional information would you like to see presented to the public in the future?"

The survey results are presented to reflect this design. The responses to the open-ended questions should be read and interpreted directly in conjunction with the related closed-ended questions. It is important to note the response percentages when interpreting the responses to both the closed-ended and open-ended questions. Note particularly that the responses to the open-ended questions are made only by those respondents who wish to offer a suggestion or make a criticism.

Note also that not all of the respondents make all of the comments which have been collated and summarized in this report.

The survey results are summarized on the following pages.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. What is your main occupation?

The occupations of the respondents, grouped in appropriate categories are presented in Table 2.

Table 2

OCCUPATION, BY LOCATION
(Percent of all respondents)

Occupation	Port McNeill	Campbell River	Nanaimo	Victoria	Vancouver	Total
Forest Industry	64%	53%	37%	10%	51%	42%
Retired, Homemaker and Student	6%	15%	17%	29%	8%	16%
Business, Professional and Teacher	10%	12%	15%	17%	12%	13%
Tourism and Recreation	3%	1%	6%	7%	7%	5%
Government and Clerical	4%	3%	6%	6%	2%	4%
Construction and Trades	3%	3%	2%	3%	1%	2%
Other*	10%	13%	17%	28%	19%	18%

* The "Other" category of respondents includes a wide variety of stated occupations including environmentalist, consultant, commercial fisherman, scientist, computer programmer, waitress, hairstylist, writer and artist.

These statistics are an approximation of the pattern of occupations, subject to respondents' interpretations of the question. However, the figures indicate clear differences in the pattern from place to place. Note, for instance, that 64% of the respondents from Port McNeill are employed in the forest industry[1], compared with 10% of the Victoria respondents, where 46% of the respondents describe themselves as retired, homemaker, student, business person, professional or teacher.

[1] The question asked was "What is your main occupation?" The response "forestry" is assumed to mean "employed in the forest industry".

2. **Had you heard of the Tsitika Follow-up Committee prior to the information session which you attended?**

The depth of respondent knowledge of the Committee is unknown, but Tables 3 and 4 indicate a high level of awareness among the respondent groups.

Table 3

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE OF COMMITTEE, BY LOCATION
(Percent of all respondents)

Location	Yes	No	No Response
Port McNeill	90%	9%	1%
Campbell River	86%	13%	1%
Nanaimo	75%	24%	1%
Victoria	85%	13%	2%
Vancouver	79%	20%	1%
All Locations	84%	15%	1%

Table 4

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE OF COMMITTEE, BY OCCUPATION
(Percent of all respondents)

Occupation	Yes	No	No Response
Forest Industry	92%	8%	-
Retired, Homemaker and Student	83%	14%	3%
Business, Professional and Teacher	71%	28%	1%
Tourism and Recreation	65%	35%	-
Government and Clerical	83%	17%	-
Construction and Trades	71%	29%	-
Other	82%	17%	1%

PUBLIC INPUT AND INFORMATION

3(a). Do you feel the public has had the opportunity to provide enough input into development plans for the area?

The responses range widely by session location, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5

OPPORTUNITY FOR ENOUGH PUBLIC INPUT INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR THE AREA, BY LOCATION
(Percent of all respondents)

Location	Yes	No	No Response/Not Sure
Port McNeill	78%	11%	11%
Campbell River	57%	34%	9%
Nanaimo	35%	57%	8%
Victoria	6%	88%	6%
Vancouver	58%	31%	11%
All Locations	46%	45%	9%

3(b). What additional methods for encouraging input would you like to see established?

Sixty-one percent of the respondents suggest additional methods for encouraging public input. Among the suggestions, the most often mentioned are more public involvement in the planning process (317)[2], greater media coverage (which would stimulate input) (125), increased public representation on the Committee (51), the use of more formal public enquiry alternatives (30), and contact by mail and telephone (18).

4(a). Has the public been given enough information about developments that have occurred in the area?

Again, the responses range widely by location, as shown in Table 6.

[2] Numbers in parentheses in the responses to the open-ended questions indicate the number of times the theme is mentioned by respondents in response to the question.

Table 6

ENOUGH INFORMATION ABOUT DEVELOPMENTS THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN THE AREA, BY LOCATION
(Percent of all respondents)

Location	Yes	No	No Response/Not Sure
Port McNeill	74%	16%	10%
Campbell River	57%	38%	5%
Nanaimo	30%	61%	9%
Victoria	10%	81%	9%
Vancouver	49%	40%	11%
All Locations	43%	48%	9%

4(b). What additional information would you like to see presented to the public in the future?

Fifty-eight percent of the respondents among them offer varied suggestions for additional information on forestry, environmental, ecological and economic data (282), facts on actual developments (85), sources of information other than the TFC (62), improved visual displays (47), full disclosure of information (33), and information on the planning and decision-making process (20).

4(c). By what means would you like to see the additional information presented?

Sixty-three percent of the respondents offer different suggestions for means of presenting additional information to the public, including information sessions and public hearings (293), media coverage and direct mail outs (264), use of the school system (21), and public tours (91). The necessity for an open, two-way exchange of ideas is emphasized.

5. Do you have a better understanding about developments in the area as a result of the information session you attended?

An important, positive outcome of the sessions is that a large majority of the respondents gained a better understanding of developments in the Tsitika.

Table 7

BETTER UNDERSTANDING ABOUT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE AREA AS A RESULT OF THE INFORMATION SESSIONS, BY LOCATION
(Percent of all respondents)

Location	Yes	No	No Response
Port McNeill	97%	2%	1%
Campbell River	86%	11%	3%
Nanaimo	80%	17%	3%
Victoria	71%	24%	5%
Vancouver	88%	11%	1%
All Locations	84%	13%	3%

6. Would you be interested in attending further information sessions?

Another important, positive outcome is that a large majority of the respondents are interested in attending further information sessions.

Table 8

INTEREST IN ATTENDING FURTHER INFORMATION SESSIONS, BY LOCATION
(Percent of all respondents)

Location	Yes	No	No Response
Port McNeill	86%	13%	1%
Campbell River	84%	14%	2%
Nanaimo	81%	17%	2%
Victoria	89%	9%	2%
Vancouver	79%	18%	3%
All Locations	84%	14%	2%

7. **How informative would you rate the information session you attended?**

Again, the responses range widely, as shown in Table 9.

Table 9

HOW INFORMATIVE THE INFORMATION SESSIONS WERE, BY LOCATION
(Percent of all respondents)

Location	Port McNeill	Campbell River	Nanaimo	Victoria	Van-couver	All Locations
Highly Informative	42%	24%	12%	5%	21%	21%
Very Informative	39%	39%	40%	16%	44%	35%
Moderately Informative	16%	23%	18%	36%	22%	24%
Slightly Informative	1%	8%	20%	27%	7%	13%
Not at all Informative	--	3%	7%	11%	4%	5%
No Response/ Not Sure	2%	3%	3%	5%	2%	2%

8. **What improvements would you suggest to make the information sessions more informative to you personally?**

Sixty-five percent of the respondents offer a range of suggestions which include the following: simpler, less technical presentation of information using more visual imagery, speeches or short presentations, and more information (231); sessions at more convenient times and locations (129); independent sources of information (109); different meeting formats (75); and greater availability and training of representatives (35).

9. **How frequent should information sessions be held at the location you attended?**

Sixty-three percent of the respondents feel information sessions should be held every year or more frequently.

Table 10

FREQUENCY OF INFORMATION SESSIONS
(Percent of all respondents)

Frequency	Percent
Every six months or more frequently	32%
Every year	31%
Every two years or less frequently	17%
As needed or no more needed	14%
No response	6%

Table 11

FREQUENCY OF INFORMATION SESSIONS, BY LOCATION
(Percent of all respondents)

Location	Port McNeill	Campbell River	Nanaimo	Victoria	Van-couver	All Locations
At Least Once a Year	65%	64%	58%	69%	58%	64%
Every Two Years	22%	20%	15%	6%	22%	18%
As Needed or No More Needed	10%	8%	21%	16%	14%	13%
No Response/ Indifferent	3%	8%	6%	9%	6%	5%

10(a). In your opinion, to what extent has the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan provided for responsible management of the forestry, fisheries, wildlife and recreation resources?

The rankings range widely by session location as shown in Table 12. The rankings of responsible management by resource, shown in Table 13, reveal little additional data (except perhaps a lack of knowledge at that level of detail).

Table 12

EXTENT OF RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF TSITIKA RESOURCES, BY LOCATION
(Percent of all respondents)

Ranking	Port McNeill	Campbell River	Nanaimo	Victoria	Vancouver	Total
Completely	39%	22%	16%	1%	22%	20%
Extensively	39%	35%	25%	8%	37%	29%
Moderately	14%	13%	12%	13%	12%	13%
Slightly	3%	13%	19%	30%	12%	15%
Not at all	1%	10%	20%	35%	10%	15%
Don't know	3%	4%	7%	8%	4%	5%
No response	1%	3%	1%	5%	3%	3%

Table 13

EXTENT OF RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF TSITIKA RESOURCES, BY RESOURCE
(Percent of all respondents)

Ranking	Forestry	Fisheries	Wildlife	Recreation
Completely	21%	20%	20%	16%
Extensively	33%	27%	27%	24%
Moderately	11%	13%	13%	15%
Slightly	11%	15%	17%	19%
Not at all	17%	17%	16%	14%
Don't know	4%	5%	4%	8%
No response	3%	3%	3%	4%

10(b). Do you have any suggestions for improving or modifying the Plan?

Fifty percent of the respondents offer suggestions for modifications to the Plan. A variety of suggestions are made to provide for changes in forestry practices (274), protection of other resources in the area (116) and greater public involvement (34).

11(a). In your opinion to what extent have the actual developments in the Tsitika Watershed proceeded in accordance with the intent of the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan for the forestry, fisheries, wildlife and recreation resources?

Again, the responses by location are strikingly different, as shown in Table 14, but there is little difference when actual developments against the Plan are considered in terms of the resource values, as shown in Table 15.

Table 14

EXTENT ACTUAL DEVELOPMENTS HAVE PROCEEDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTENT OF THE PLAN, BY LOCATION
(Percent of all respondents)

Ranking	Port McNeill	Campbell River	Nanaimo	Victoria	Vancouver	Total
Completely	36%	25%	13%	3%	21%	19%
Extensively	32%	27%	24%	8%	32%	25%
Moderately	10%	10%	13%	10%	12%	11%
Slightly	1%	6%	8%	17%	7%	8%
Not at all	1%	7%	10%	22%	4%	9%
Don't know	15%	17%	22%	26%	17%	19%
No response	5%	8%	10%	14%	7%	9%

The relatively high "Don't know/no response" may indicate that some respondents have difficulty in comparing actual events with the Plan.

Table 15

EXTENT ACTUAL DEVELOPMENTS HAVE PROCEEDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTENT OF THE PLAN, BY RESOURCE
(Percent of all respondents)

Ranking	Forestry	Fisheries	Wildlife	Recreation
Completely	21%	18%	20%	17%
Extensively	25%	25%	24%	21%
Moderately	14%	9%	10%	11%
Slightly	7%	9%	9%	9%
Not at all	9%	9%	9%	10%
Don't know	16%	21%	19%	23%
No response	8%	9%	9%	9%

11(b). Do you have any suggestions for helping to ensure that future developments proceed according to the Plan?

Fifty-one percent of the respondents offer suggestions for ensuring future developments proceed according to the Plan. A variety of suggestions are made for modifying or discontinuing the Plan (159), providing for greater public involvement and awareness (113), and establishing a monitoring system (108).

12(a). How effective do you feel the Tsitika Follow-up Committee has been in managing the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan?

The responses by location are once again wide ranging, as shown in Table 16.

Table 16

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COMMITTEE IN MANAGING THE PLAN, BY LOCATION
(Percent of all respondents)

Ranking	Port McNeill	Campbell River	Nanaimo	Victoria	Vancouver	Total
Highly	44%	26%	14%	1%	28%	23%
Very	34%	30%	24%	5%	30%	24%
Moderately	14%	12%	12%	14%	14%	13%
Slightly	1%	7%	11%	22%	8%	10%
Not at all	1%	12%	16%	31%	9%	14%
Don't know	4%	8%	17%	17%	10%	11%
No response	2%	5%	6%	10%	1%	5%

12(b). What suggestions do you have to help improve the effectiveness of the Tsitika Follow-up Committee?

Fifty-five percent of the respondents offer suggestions to help improve the effectiveness of the Committee. Suggestions include altering the membership, structure and authority of the Committee (302), implementing a more assertive communications strategy (113), and establishing a better monitoring system (38).

NEW OR UNRESOLVED ISSUES

13. Please rank the three most important issues which you feel need <u>further attention</u> by the Follow-up Committee.

Eighty percent of the respondents identify issues they feel need further attention by the Committee. The four most frequently mentioned issues are listed below in order according to the number of times they were mentioned in the survey and how they were ranked by each respondent:

<u>Existing Forestry Practices</u> (103 132 101)[3]

Concerns are expressed about clearcutting, the size of cut blocks, siltation and erosion, impacts on water quality, visual aesthetics, buffer zones, slash burning, silviculture, blow down, allowable annual cut rates, accurate data on rates of cut and environmental damage, monitoring, logging at high altitudes, new forestry principles and practices and the extent of logging in the Tsitika Watershed.

<u>Preservation of the Watershed</u> (109 47 22)

Respondents want no further logging to take place in order to preserve all or parts of the Tsitika Watershed.

<u>Protection of the Whales</u> (87 50 21)

Concerns are raised about the effects of logging, public access and marine activity on the whales at Robson Bight.

<u>Public Awareness</u> (85 24 17)

Respondents want a greater amount and more accurate information provided to the public.

14. Are there any <u>new</u> issues which you feel are important which have not been addressed by the Follow-up Committee?

Forty-five percent of the respondents identify new issues which need to be addressed. The four most frequently mentioned new issues are as follows:

<u>Forestry Practices</u> (124)

Concerns are expressed about not fully considering alternative harvesting techniques; more research on the impacts of current logging practices; grapple yarding residue; more time for regrowth at higher altitudes as well as at sea level; eco-system imbalance; and slides and siltation caused by road construction and logging.

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[3] The three numbers in parentheses indicate the number of mentions of the issue in the ranking of importance assigned by each respondent. The first number is the number of mentions where the issue is rated by the respondent as the most important, and so on.

Native Land Claims (68)

Respondents feel consideration should be given to native land claims and culturally modified trees.

Preservation of the Old Growth Forests (66)

Respondents feel recognition should be given to the value of old growth and its preservation for future studies.

Public Input (57)

Concerns are lack of action against groups opposed to forestry, more public, environmental and native representation on the Committee, the need for more community oriented resource management.

15. **What additional studies do you feel would be useful to guide future development?**

Forty-five percent of the respondents offer suggestions for additional studies. The four most frequently mentioned types of studies are:

Employment and Economic Related Issues (171)

These studies relate to the impacts of forest sustainability, mechanization, value added manufacturing and other factors on continuing employment in the forest industry; the socio-economic impacts of a logging moratorium in the Tsitika; a provincial old growth inventory and its value in comparison with other resources; the economic viability and impact on jobs of selective logging; and potential tourism revenues generated by preserving old growth forests.

Silviculture, Ecology and Environment (72)

Suggested studies are on global and local effects of rapid deforestation, improving planting and spacing techniques, soil management, and biodiversity inventories.

Siltation and Erosion (68)

Suggestions for studies include comparison of logged and unlogged areas by their effects on the extent of landslides, flooding and other occurrences; hydrological studies to examine the impacts of stream expansion and sedimentation in the Tsitika estuary, and the impacts of roads on soil stability and sedimentation.

Whale Habitat (63)

The focus is on the need for information on the impacts of marine and land-based access on whales' social behaviour and habitat.

COMMENT BOOKS AND SUBMISSIONS

The written comments and prepared submissions of the visitors to the information sessions are presented in Volume III of the detailed report. While not integrated into the questionnaire survey results, the information they provide is generally consistent with these results.

Volume

2

TSITIKA FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE

RESULTS OF A SURVEY CONDUCTED IN NOVEMBER 1990

VOLUME II - DETAILED RESULTS

MARCH 1991

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1

BACKGROUND 2
TSITIKA WATERSHED INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN 2
TSITIKA FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE 2
PUBLIC INFORMATION SESSIONS 3
PUBLIC INPUT SURVEY 3
COMMENT BOOKS AND WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS 4
SURVEY RESPONSE 4

2.0 SURVEY RESULTS 5

2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION 7
1. What is your main occupation? 7
2. Had you heard of the Tsitika Follow-up Committee prior to the information session which you attended? 7

2.2 PUBLIC INPUT AND INFORMATION 9
3(a). Do you feel the public has had the opportunity to provide enough input into development plans for the area? 9
3(b). What additional methods for encouraging public input would you like to see established? 9
4(a). Has the public been given enough information about developments that have occurred in the area? 11
4(b). What additional information would you like to see presented to the public in the future? 12
4(c). By what means would you like to see the additional information presented? 16
5. Do you have a better understanding about developments in the area as a result of the information session you attended? 17
6. Would you be interested in attending further information sessions? 17
7. How informative would you rate the information session you attended? 18
8. What improvements would you suggest to make the information sessions more informative to you personally? 21
9. How frequent should information sessions be held at the location you attended? 23

2.3 TSITIKA RESOURCE PLAN AND FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE 24

10(a). In your opinion, to what extent has the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan provided for responsible management of each of the following resources? Forestry Fisheries Wildlife Recreation 24

10(b). Do you have any suggestions for improving or modifying the Plan? 30

11(a). In you opinion, to what extent have the actual developments in the Tsitika Watershed proceeded in accordance with the intent of the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan for each of the following resources? Forestry Fisheries Wildlife Recreation 32

11(b). Do you have any suggestions for helping to ensure that future developments proceed according to the Plan? 38

12(a). How effective do you feel the Tsitika Follow-up Committee has been in managing the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan? 39

12(b). What suggestions do you have to help improve the effectiveness of the Tsitika Follow-up Committee? 41

2.4 NEW OR UNRESOLVED ISSUES 42

13. Please rank the three most important issues which you feel need further attention by the Follow-up Committee 42

14. Are there any new issues which you feel are important which have not been addressed by the Tsitika Follow-up Committee? 46

15. What additional studies do you feel would be useful to guide future development? 48

TABLES

1. SURVEY STATISTICS, BY LOCATION 4
2. OCCUPATION, BY LOCATION 7
3. PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE OF COMMITTEE, BY LOCATION 8
4. PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE OF COMMITTEE, BY OCCUPATION 8
5. OPPORTUNITY FOR ENOUGH PUBLIC INPUT INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR THE AREA, BY LOCATION 9
6. ENOUGH INFORMATION ABOUT DEVELOPMENTS THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN THE AREA, BY LOCATION 12
7. BETTER UNDERSTANDING ABOUT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE AREA AS A RESULT OF THE INFORMATION SESSIONS, BY LOCATION 17
8. INTEREST IN ATTENDING FURTHER INFORMATION SESSIONS, BY LOCATION 18
9. HOW INFORMATIVE THE INFORMATION SESSIONS WERE, BY LOCATION 19

10. FREQUENCY OF INFORMATION SESSIONS 23
11. FREQUENCY OF INFORMATION SESSIONS, BY LOCATION 24
12. EXTENT OF RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF TSITIKA RESOURCES, BY LOCATION 25
13. EXTENT OF RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF TSITIKA RESOURCES, BY RESOURCE 25
14. EXTENT ACTUAL DEVELOPMENTS HAVE PROCEEDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTENT OF THE PLAN, BY LOCATION 32
15. EXTENT ACTUAL DEVELOPMENTS HAVE PROCEEDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTENT OF THE PLAN, BY RESOURCE 33
16. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COMMITTEE IN MANAGING THE PLAN, BY LOCATION 39

APPENDICES

1. KEY FEATURES OF THE TSITIKA WATERSHED INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN
2. MEMBERS OF THE TSITIKA FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE
3. DATES AND LOCATIONS OF INFORMATION SESSIONS
4. TSITIKA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PUBLIC RESPONSE QUESTIONNAIRE
5. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the results of a survey conducted by Forum Consulting Group for the Tsitika Follow-up Committee.

In the last week of November 1990, the Tsitika Follow-up Committee presented a series of five information sessions to the general public on the planning and progress in the Tsitika Watershed. The purpose of the survey was to capture the range and diversity of opinions of the people who attended the sessions on a number of issues related to the Tsitika and to obtain suggestions from them for improvements to the plan and the planning process.

Readers of this report are cautioned that the following important factors must be taken into account in the interpretation of the survey results.

- The results of this survey represent the views of the people who attended the information sessions in five communities.
- The combined opinions of the respondents include views which may favour one extreme or the other.
- The survey was conducted on the basis of distributing one questionnaire per person attending the sessions. Although some people asked for more than one questionnaire, and some attended more than one session, the Forum representatives are confident that few people were able to obtain more than one questionnaire (or write comments in the comments books), and the extent to which this happened was not significant to the overall results.
- Forum directly received the completed questionnaires and independently collated the responses. Forum was not required to provide interpretations or recommendations.
- Comments made by respondents are frequently global in nature and not necessarily within the mandate of the Committee to address.
- Although respondents may have been better informed as a result of attending the sessions, the extent to which the completed questionnaires reflect this increase in knowledge cannot be determined.
- The information provided by respondents is based on their individual opinions. The factual accuracy of their statements has not been verified.
- There may be some inconsistency in the definition of terms. For example, some respondents do not distinguish between information sessions and public hearings, and the lower and upper Tsitika valley.
- In reviewing the responses, it was apparent that some answers did not directly address the specific questions asked. However, all responses were taken into account in the findings.

BACKGROUND

The Tsitika River Watershed lies on the north east coast of Vancouver Island, between Port McNeill and Campbell River. The watershed of 39,489 hectares has abundant resources, including timber, deer, elk, fish and recreation. Much of the unlogged areas of the watershed consist of old growth forest - predominantly hemlock and balsam.

Robson Bight, at the mouth of the Tsitika River, is the habitat of killer whales for feeding and resting, and includes the well-known "rubbing beaches" where the whales rub their underbellies on smooth rocks in the shallows.

About 45% of the watershed is set aside or deferred from timber harvesting for ecological reserves, deer and elk range, fish corridors, recreation, a regional park, unstable soil, non-productive forest, alpine areas and lakes.

Inclusive of these areas, tree farm licences are held by MacMillan Bloedel (28,512 hectares), Canadian Forest Products Limited and Western Forest Products Limited. By December 31 1989, 9% (3,477 hectares) of the watershed had been harvested.

TSITIKA WATERSHED INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN

The watershed is managed under the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan which was approved by the British Columbia Cabinet's Environment and Land Use Committee in 1978.

The Plan was formulated on the basis of three guiding objectives:

- to ensure a sustained harvest of economically viable timber;
- to maintain other resources, including fish, wildlife and recreation, and to establish representative ecological reserves; and
- to minimize the adverse impacts of development on resource productivity and sensitive areas, and, where possible, to enhance resource values.

An outline of the Plan is provided in Appendix 1.

TSITIKA FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE

The Tsitika Follow-up Committee was formed in 1978 to ensure that the integrated management principles embodied in the Plan are properly applied to the watershed.

The mandate of the Tsitika Follow-up Committee is to evaluate the effectiveness of the planning process, monitor the implementation of the Plan and identify and co-ordinate any studies proposed in connection with the Plan.

The Committee is currently comprised of representatives from the provincial resource ministries, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the public, labour groups and the forest industry. Appendix 2 lists the Committee members and their affiliations.

PUBLIC INFORMATION SESSIONS

In the last week of November 1990, the Tsitika Follow-up Committee presented a series of information sessions to the general public on planning and progress in the Tsitika Watershed. Each session was held for one day between 3:00 pm and 9:00 pm at each of five locations:

Port McNeill
Campbell River
Nanaimo
Victoria
Vancouver

The dates and venues of the information sessions are listed in Appendix 3.

The sessions were intended to inform the public on the developments in the Tsitika Watershed over the last 10 years, to present future directions and to receive public input.

The sessions consisted of a series of visual presentations prepared by Committee members on various aspects of the Plan. The Committee members were present to discuss issues, and pamphlets and brochures were available to provide further information.

PUBLIC INPUT SURVEY

An independent public response survey was conducted by Forum Consulting Group at the sessions.

The purpose of the survey was to capture the range and diversity of opinions of the people who attended the sessions on a number of issues related to the Tsitika Watershed. The results will assist the Committee to determine future actions.

The survey population was limited to those who had participated in the Committee's information process by attending the information meetings. It was expected that this limited population would have informed opinions, supported by the knowledge imparted by the Committee's information sessions.

The survey was conducted by means of a questionnaire prepared by Forum in consultation with the Committee.

The questionnaire was designed for those attending the sessions to provide input and suggest improvements to:

- the public input and information process;
- the Resource Plan;
- the activities and functions of the Committee; and
- new or unresolved issues.

A copy of the questionnaire is presented in Appendix 4.

The questionnaire was distributed by Forum representatives at the information sessions. All the people who attended the sessions were encouraged to take a questionnaire. Business reply envelopes were provided to allow participants to take home their questionnaire and return their response by mail. Only one questionnaire was handed out to each person attending.

Further details of the survey methodology are presented in Appendix 5.

COMMENT BOOKS AND WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

Comment books were also available at each of the information sessions to capture people's spontaneous impressions and comments. This provided the opportunity for all people who attended the sessions, not just those who completed the questionnaires, to voice their opinions.

In addition, twelve written submissions were given to the Forum representatives at the sessions. These submissions were immediately forwarded to the Committee.

The comments and submissions are reproduced in Volume III of this report. While they are not integrated into the questionnaire survey results, the information they provide is generally consistent with these results.

SURVEY RESPONSE

A total of 1,770 questionnaires were distributed at the five information sessions and 774 (44%) were returned, an acceptable response rate for a survey of this kind. The survey statistics are set out in Table 1.

Table 1

SURVEY STATISTICS, BY LOCATION

Location	Number of People at Meeting	Number of Questionnaires Distributed	Number of Questionnaires Returned	Response Rate
Port McNeill	399	360	152	42%
Campbell River	406	360	143	40%
Nanaimo	280	252	109	43%
Victoria	395*	404	192	48%
Vancouver	426	394	178	45%
Total	1,906	1,770	774	44%

* The number of registered attendees at the Victoria session is less than the number of questionnaires distributed, because not all of the people who attended signed the registration book.

2.0 SURVEY RESULTS

The results of the survey are presented in the order the questions appeared in the questionnaire.

The questionnaire contained two types of questions:

- "Closed-ended" questions, where respondents checked the box which most closely represented their answer or attitude; and
- "Open-ended" questions, where respondents were requested to write their comments on the issue being addressed.

Generally, the open-ended questions were designed to enable respondents to expand on their responses to the closed-ended questions. For example, question 4(a) is a closed-ended question, which asks:

> "Has the public been given enough information about developments that have occurred in the area?" ("Yes or No")

This is then followed by an open-ended question 4(b) which asks:

> "What additional information would you like to see presented to the public in the future?"

The survey results are presented to reflect this design. The responses to the open-ended questions should be read and interpreted directly in conjunction with the related close-ended questions. It is important to note the response percentages when interpreting the responses to both the closed-ended and open-ended questions. Note particularly that the responses to the open-ended questions are made only by those respondents who wish to offer a suggestion or make a criticism. Those that do not comment are presumably either satisfied with the status quo or are unable to offer a response.

Note also that not all of the respondents make all of the comments which have been collated and summarized in this report.

For the open-ended questions, numbers are supplied in parentheses next to the theme heading to indicate the number of times the theme is mentioned by respondents in response to the question.

The themes are described by presenting the range of comments made by the respondents regarding the theme. Repeated comments by different respondents are not duplicated within each set of responses to a question. In most cases only one of the comments listed is made by each respondent.

When the responses were compiled, it was found that similar responses are provided for different questions. To avoid extensive duplication in the findings, the details of the responses were reallocated and grouped together under the question where the majority of the similar responses

were received. However, to preserve the original pattern of responses, a brief summary of all the responses (and the number of times it was mentioned in parentheses) is included under each question.

In certain cases, quotations are used to more clearly illustrate the opinions of respondents. While the specific quotation can be attributed to only one respondent, similar comments are made by several people. Where direct quotations are cited, square brackets [ ] are used to indicate editing changes for greater clarity.

The responses to the quantitative questions were data processed to determine the percentage responses to each question. The responses to the qualitative questions were coded according to themes developed on the respondents' statements. Further details of the coding scheme are included in Appendix 5.

The survey results are presented on the following pages.

2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1. What is your main occupation?

The statistics below are an approximation of the pattern of occupations, subject to respondents' interpretations of the question. However, the figures indicate clear differences in the pattern from place to place. Note, for instance, that 64% of the respondents from Port McNeill are employed in the forest industry[1], compared with 10% of the Victoria respondents, where 46% of the respondents describe themselves as retired, homemaker, student, business person, professional or teacher.

Table 2

OCCUPATION, BY LOCATION
(Percentage of all respondents)

Occupation	Port McNeill	Campbell River	Nanaimo	Victoria	Vancouver	Total
Forest Industry	64%	53%	37%	10%	51%	42%
Retired, Homemaker and Student	6%	15%	17%	29%	8%	16%
Business, Professional and Teacher	10%	12%	15%	17%	12%	13%
Tourism and Recreation	3%	1%	6%	7%	7%	5%
Government and Clerical	4%	3%	6%	6%	2%	4%
Construction and Trades	3%	3%	2%	3%	1%	2%
Other*	10%	13%	17%	28%	19%	18%

* The "Other" category of respondents includes a wide variety of stated occupations including environmentalist, consultant, commercial fisherman, scientist, computer programmer, waitress, hairstylist, writer and artist.

2. Had you heard of the Tsitika Follow-up Committee prior to the information session which you attended?

Awareness of the Committee was high. Eighty-four percent of all the respondents say they had heard of the Committee prior to the information session they attended. The depth of respondent knowledge is however unknown.

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[1] The question asked was "What is your main occupation?" The response "forestry" is assumed to mean "employed in the forest industry".

Table 3

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE OF COMMITTEE, BY LOCATION (Percent of all respondents)			
Location	**Yes**	**No**	**No Response**
Port McNeill	90%	9%	1%
Campbell River	86%	13%	1%
Nanaimo	75%	24%	1%
Victoria	85%	13%	2%
Vancouver	79%	20%	1%
All Locations	84%	15%	1%

The percentage of respondents who had previously heard of the Committee, by occupation group, is presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE OF COMMITTEE, BY OCCUPATION (Percent of all respondents)			
Occupation	**Yes**	**No**	**No Response**
Forest Industry	92%	8%	-
Retired, Homemaker and Student	83%	14%	3%
Business, Professional and Teacher	71%	28%	1%
Tourism and Recreation	65%	35%	-
Government and Clerical	83%	17%	-
Construction and Trades	71%	29%	-
Other	82%	17%	1%

2.2 PUBLIC INPUT AND INFORMATION

3(a) Do you feel the public has had the opportunity to provide enough input into development plans for the area?

Respondents are divided on this issue. Forty-six percent of the respondents say the public has had the opportunity to provide enough input to the development plans, 45% state they have not, and 9% are not sure.

Locational differences are considerable, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5

OPPORTUNITY FOR ENOUGH PUBLIC INPUT INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR THE AREA, BY LOCATION
(Percent of all respondents)

Location	Yes	No	No Response/Not Sure
Port McNeill	78%	11%	11%
Campbell River	57%	34%	9%
Nanaimo	35%	57%	8%
Victoria	6%	88%	6%
Vancouver	58%	31%	11%
All Locations	46%	45%	9%

3(b) What additional methods for encouraging public input would you like to see established?

Sixty-one percent of the respondents suggest additional methods for encouraging public input (including some who feel enough opportunity was provided), 11% say no changes are needed and 28% offer no suggestions.

The main suggestions are for more public involvement, greater media coverage, increased public representation on the Committee, the use of more formal public enquiry alternatives, and contact by mail and telephone. The specific suggestions vary widely:

More Public Involvement (317)[2]

A public participation process promoting regular communication between the Tsitika Follow-up Committee (TFC) and the public is needed. The participation should occur from the earliest planning phases through development and operations, covering all the resources in the area - forestry, fisheries, wildlife and recreation.

Some respondents believe there has not been sufficient public input, and some also believe that the input has been ignored.

Respondents refer to public meetings extensively in response to this question. To avoid duplication, these responses are detailed under Question 4(c).

Greater Media Coverage (125)

More widespread, higher profile coverage of the issues by mass media (television, radio, newspapers and magazines) would make people more knowledgeable and facilitate greater interest and input. Respondents suggest, however, that any such communication must be equally balanced and well informed, presenting the facts from "both sides." Suggestions include:

- Television and radio:
  - video documentaries on forestry practices, etc. inviting feedback by telephone or letter;
  - talk shows and panels with representatives from forestry, fishing, recreation, tourism, environmentalists and government policy makers;
  - use of the Knowledge Network and community television stations;
  - requests for response via television (CBC News Talk Back) and radio open lines; and
  - commercials advertising that the TFC exists and what it does.
- Newspapers and magazines:
  - use of local and province-wide newspapers and magazines inviting specific input;
  - questionnaire surveys in newspapers;
  - a regular newsletter produced by the TFC, inviting feedback and informing the public on how they can get involved; and
  - information flyers in newspapers.

Increased Public Representation on the TFC (51)

Respondents feel there should be greater public representation on the TFC to increase the credibility of the process. Suggestions regarding the balance of public representation are detailed under Question 8.

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[2] Numbers in parentheses indicate the number of times the theme is mentioned by respondents in response to the question.

More Formal Public Enquiry Alternatives (30)

Some comments suggest more formal methods of decision making:

- a full federal Environmental Assessment Review Panel appointed to hear public concerns;
- a Royal Commission on forestry in B.C.;
- elected committee members or appointment made by an elected body such as regional districts; and
- elected regional environment citizens' committees, much like hospital boards and municipalities.

Some respondents feel that the referendum process at local and provincial levels would be useful to address specific issues, especially large questions such as clearcutting.

Contact by Mail and Telephone (18)

A few respondents refer to regular correspondence and telephone services for receiving information and providing input to the TFC. Details on these suggestions are provided under Question 4(c).

4(a) Has the public been given enough information about developments that have occurred in the area?

Respondents are divided on this issue also. Forty-eight percent of the respondents feel the public has not received sufficient information about developments, 43% say they have, and 9% are not sure.

Locational differences are substantial, as portrayed in Table 6.

Table 6

ENOUGH INFORMATION ABOUT DEVELOPMENTS THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN THE AREA, BY LOCATION
(Percent of all respondents)

Location	Yes	No	No Response/Not Sure
Port McNeill	74%	16%	10%
Campbell River	57%	38%	5%
Nanaimo	30%	61%	9%
Victoria	10%	81%	9%
Vancouver	49%	40%	11%
All Locations	43%	48%	9%

4(b) What additional information would you like to see presented to the public in the future?

Fifty-eight percent of the respondents offer suggestions for additional information, 6% say no additional information is required, and 36% provide no suggestions.

Varied suggestions are made on the types of data (existing as well as additional) which should be presented, the methods of presentation and the question of full disclosure.

Forestry, Environmental, Ecological and Economic Data (282)

The following list encompasses suggestions for information to be included in future presentations. It is emphasized that these responses reflect the perception of respondents that such information is lacking, not whether or not it actually exists.

- Forest management practices:
  - evaluation of clearcutting;
  - alternatives to clearcutting;
  - evaluation of selective logging;
  - problems encountered during logging;
  - logging practices on steep slopes;
  - reforestation and silviculture practices;
  - statistics on the amount of wood wasted;
  - allowable annual cut data; and
  - future cutting plans.

- Old growth forests:

  - inventory of old growth forests in the province;
  - information on the government's old growth forests policy;
  - estimate of the scientific, environmental, social and economic value of old growth forests;
  - data on the amount of old growth forest preserved in the Tsitika;
  - results of the old growth study report and how it relates to the Plan and the TFC; and
  - acknowledgement that the Tsitika is the last old growth watershed on the east coast of Vancouver Island.

- Land use statistics:

  - hectares of land scheduled for logging;
  - hectares of land for parks and recreation;
  - types of terrain in areas designated for logging versus areas for parks and ecological reserves;
  - maps showing cutblocks; and
  - the total area of the province already logged and how much is available for logging.

- Fisheries and wildlife:

  - details on the adverse impacts of logging on fish and wildlife; and
  - actual figures on the volume, species, quality, age and accessability of wildlife and fish.

- Employment and economic related issues:

  - contribution of forestry to the provincial economy;
  - number of jobs involved;
  - economic value of the timber to governments, companies and employees;
  - estimate of revenues expected from logging Block 101;
  - estimate of economic impact of development of the Tsitika;
  - information on who profits and where the profits go;
  - alternative economic strategies for the area;
  - revenue and benefits derived from recreation, tourism and fishing activities in the area;
  - benefit-cost analysis of development versus preservation;
  - gross value of end products manufactured from harvested volume;
  - costs of set asides;
  - economic repercussions of any kind of moratorium;
  - costs incurred in following the Plan; and
  - cost of the information sessions and studies.

- Whales:

  - measures taken to protect the whales;
  - results of the whale committee report;
  - conclusions from previous studies understood to have been done on the effects of road building, siltation, and logging on the whales; and
  - information on the impact of humans on whales.

- Effects of logging on slope stability, siltation and water quality of the Tsitika.

- Results of all the environmental impact and technical studies completed or currently in process.

- Resource inventory of all wilderness and resource values in the area.

- Native issues:

  - the status of aboriginal rights, native land claims, and native burial grounds in the area; and
  - how logging will affect native culture and lifestyle.

- Response to the Western Canada Wilderness Committee's specific charges of current and potential environmental damage.

- Sustainability and long term outlook:

  - projected condition of all forms of life in 20, 50, 200, 500 years time;
  - future impacts of logging on the environment;
  - information on the regeneration of forests;
  - plans for roads after logging is completed; and
  - estimates on the expected loss of oxygen.

Facts on Actual Developments (85)

The following factual information is requested:

- Historical data on logging that has occurred over time in the area (last 50 years) and volume logged to date.

- Clearcutting practices:

  - the extent of clearcutting;
  - the size of the clearcuts; and
  - an evaluation of the positive and negative effects of clearcutting.

- Actions taken to protect values other than logging.

- Statistics on the rate of cut.
- Environmental impacts of logging and road construction, such as blow down, mud slides, water quality, fish abundance and siltation.
- Information on soil, plants, fish and animals that may have been lost as a result of development.
- Comparisons between original and final plan and between actual developments and plan, and why there may have been differences.
- Mistakes and problems encountered and methods using in dealing with them.
- An annual status report on developments and planned activities.
- More up-to-date information.
- Discussion of the purpose of the sessions and the questionnaire.

Sources of Information Other than the TFC (62)

Information from groups other than the TFC is asked for. Such groups would include:

- independent researchers;
- native people;
- environmentalists, ecologists and preservationists; and
- loggers.

Improved Visual Displays (47)

Respondents suggest that the information provided be simpler and less technical, and contain more photographs, slides, films, videos and maps of the Tsitika Watershed. Details on the types of visual displays suggested are provided in Question 8.

Full Disclosure (33)

There is some distrust among the respondents that the information presented at the sessions was not completely truthful. Respondents state they want "full disclosure" of "all the facts." They wish to see all the studies that have been done. One respondent states - "I want to see everything you [the TFC] don't want us to see."

Information on the Planning and Decision Making Process (20)

Information is requested on the planning and decision making process - how and on what basis decisions have been made. The opinions of individual Committee members are asked for. Some respondents want the opportunity to present input before, rather than after, decisions are made.

4(c) By what means would you like to see the additional information presented?

Two percent of the respondents say no additional means are necessary, 63% offer suggestions for additional means of presenting additional information to the public in the future, and 35% provide no suggestions.

Information Sessions and Public Hearings (293)

Respondents want more information sessions and public hearings. Different formats are proposed, including full scale public hearings, public debates, panel discussions, round-table discussions, question and answer sessions, open houses, technical sessions, workshops, and information sessions similar to those just held. Some respondents feel it is important to be able to ask questions and receive answers from forestry, fisheries, parks, conservation groups and natives in a public forum with the media present.

Media Coverage and Direct Mail Outs (264)

Respondents suggest the use of various forms of media, such as radio and television documentaries, and news articles in community and province-wide newspapers and magazines to reach the largest number of people.

According to some respondents, the TFC should be more assertive with the media. It should become the source of information for the press - not industry or environmentalists. As problems arise in the area, such as landslides or wind throw, the TFC should present clear technical explanations to the media, so that the public can better understand the natural and man-made processes that occur.

Direct mail outs of brochures, newsletters, fact sheets, and written reports on developments in the Tsitika Watershed are another means that is suggested for presenting information. One respondent suggests a provincial forestry magazine should be established. The publications could be mailed to everyone, or be made available by contacting the TFC or the Ministry of Forests. Door-to-door distribution of information is also suggested.

School System (21)

Some respondents feel information should be presented through the school system. This would involve either making presentations at individual schools or creating curriculum courses to explain forestry practices and environmental issues. All educational levels, including university and technical schools would be included. From one respondent - "the kids bring home a lot of information."

Public Tours (9)

Some respondents suggest the TFC should hold public tours of the Tsitika Watershed. This would allow first-hand information to be presented to interested people on the true state of forestry practices and environmental protection in the area.

Other

Other suggested means of presenting information include:

- from one respondent - "a third party (such as the analyst firm doing the questionnaire) should collect and present all relevant information";
- an information booth on the highway near the upper watershed;
- presentations in shopping malls;
- telephone contact, i.e., a toll free telephone number; and
- inviting the public to all TFC meetings.

5. Do you have a better understanding about developments in the area as a result of the information session you attended?

Eighty-four percent of the respondents state they gained a better understanding of the developments in the area as a result of the information session they attended. Thirteen percent feel they did not, and 3% make no response.

An important, positive outcome of the sessions is that a large majority of the respondents gained a better understanding of developments in the Tsitika.

Table 7

BETTER UNDERSTANDING ABOUT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE AREA AS A RESULT OF THE INFORMATION SESSIONS, BY LOCATION
(Percent of all respondents)

Location	Yes	No	No Response
Port McNeill	97%	2%	1%
Campbell River	86%	11%	3%
Nanaimo	80%	17%	3%
Victoria	71%	24%	5%
Vancouver	88%	11%	1%
All Locations	84%	13%	3%

6. Would you be interested in attending further information sessions?

Eighty-four percent of the respondents say they would be interested in attending further sessions. Fourteen percent would not, and 2% make no response.

Another important, positive outcome is that a large majority of the respondents are interested in attending further information sessions.

Table 8

INTEREST IN ATTENDING FURTHER INFORMATION SESSIONS, BY LOCATION (Percent of all respondents)			
Location	**Yes**	**No**	**No Response**
Port McNeill	86%	13%	1%
Campbell River	84%	14%	2%
Nanaimo	81%	17%	2%
Victoria	89%	9%	2%
Vancouver	79%	18%	3%
All Locations	84%	14%	2%

7. How informative would you rate the information session you attended?

On a scale of *highly, very, moderately, slightly* or *not at all* informative, respondents rate the sessions between *very* and *moderately* informative.

Fifty-six percent of the respondents rate the session they attended *highly* or *very* informative, 24% rate their session *moderately* informative, and 18% found it *slightly* or *not at all* informative. Two percent of the respondents make no response.

Locational differences are quite significant. Port McNeill respondents rate their information session the highest, followed by ratings in Vancouver, Campbell River and Nanaimo. Victoria respondents give the lowest rating.

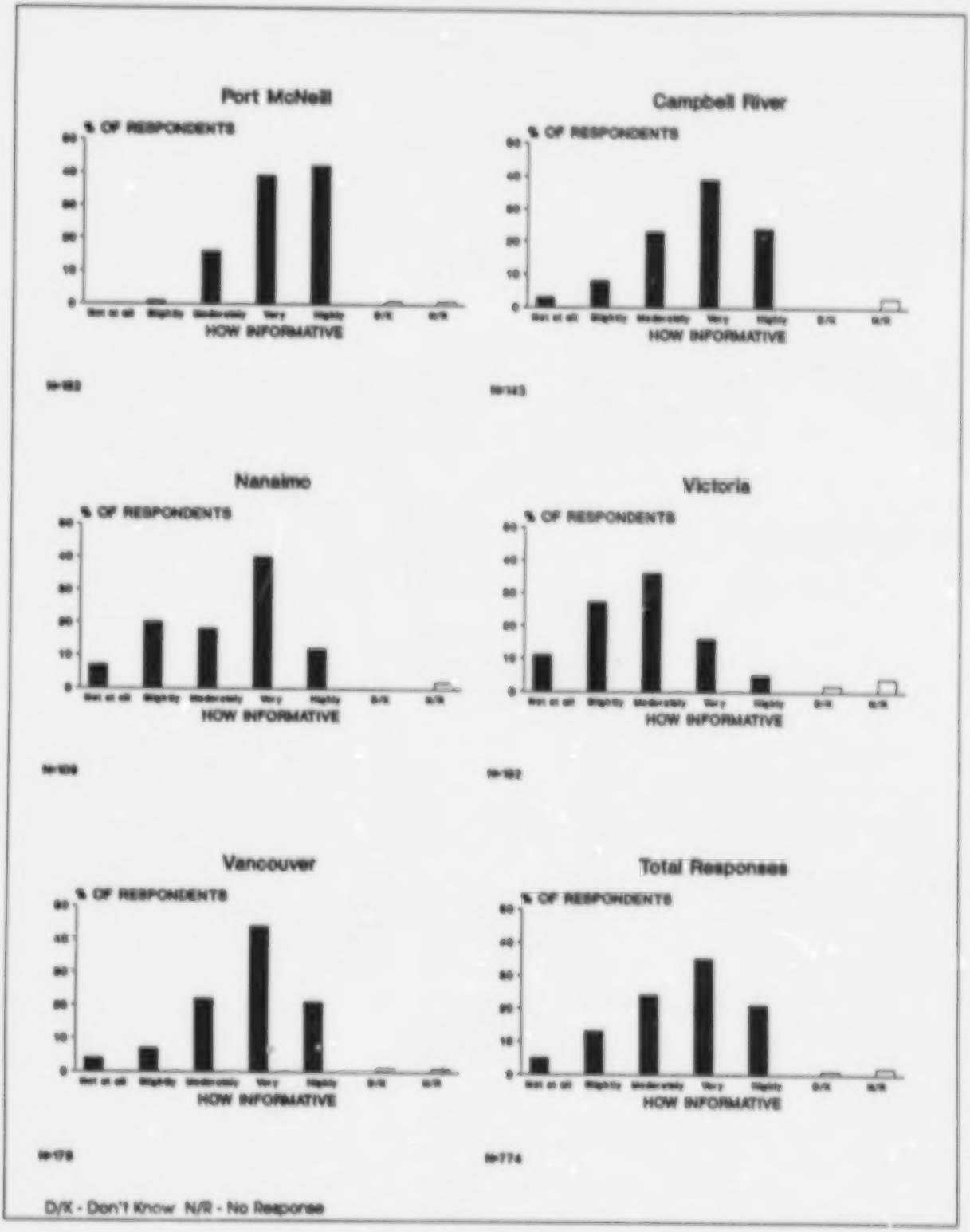
Table 9

HOW INFORMATIVE THE INFORMATION SESSIONS WERE, BY LOCATION
(Percentage of all respondents)

Location	Port McNeill	Campbell River	Nanaimo	Victoria	Van-couver	All Locations
Highly Informative	42%	24%	12%	5%	21%	21%
Very Informative	39%	39%	40%	16%	44%	35%
Moderately Informative	16%	23%	18%	36%	22%	24%
Slightly Informative	1%	8%	20%	27%	7%	13%
Not at all Informative	–	3%	7%	11%	4%	5%
No Response/ Not Sure	2%	3%	3%	5%	2%	2%

The charts on the next page depict the ratings given for each session and in total.

How would you rate the information session that you attended?



D/K - Don't Know N/R - No Response

8. What improvements would you suggest to make the information sessions more informative to you personally?

Eight percent of the respondents say no improvements are necessary, 27% offer no suggestions for improvements, and 65% of the respondents offer the following suggestions:

Presentation of Information (231)

Some respondents feel their understanding would be increased with the use of more visual imagery; such as:

- photographic projections of proposed logging sites;
- aerial composite photos;
- slides, videos and films;
- maps; and
- a three-dimensional model of the Tsitika Watershed.

The sessions were felt by many to be too technical with too many statistics and charts. The information should be presented in a simpler fashion, with more key-point summaries. Specific locations in photographs should be identified. Display formats should be more consistent.

Speeches or short presentations by representatives are also suggested. Some respondents say representatives of logging companies, the forest service, fisheries, wildlife and tourism should give short speeches summarizing recent developments in the Tsitika Watershed, concentrating on their area of expertise.

A considerable amount of additional information is requested. Details on these suggestions are included under Question 4(b).

Increased media coverage of the sessions is suggested, especially in terms of better advertising and more advance notice of where and when the sessions will be held.

Location and Timing of Sessions (129)

Respondents from the Victoria and Vancouver information sessions are critical of where the sessions were held. Future sessions should be held in larger rooms and at more accessible locations, such as the University of Victoria, community centres and shopping malls. The Pan Pacific Hotel in Vancouver is mentioned as an inappropriate location to get representative views from the public. The Queen Victoria Inn in Victoria was felt to be too crowded and noisy.

Some respondents think the sessions should be held over a longer period of time, such as two days, including mornings, or on Saturdays and Sundays. This would allow more people to attend the sessions and give them a greater opportunity to study all of the information presented.

Other suggestions regarding location and timing are:

- holding the sessions before and not after logging;

- only holding meetings in towns near the Tsitika Watershed;
- giving more weight to local meetings than to sessions in Vancouver;
- holding more meetings in the main population areas of the province;
- holding meetings in more locations; and
- providing chairs and tables at the sessions for attendees' comfort.

Independent Sources of Information (109)

The respondents suggest that groups other than the TFC should be allowed to have displays and present their viewpoints at the information sessions. The information presented was in some cases perceived to be biased and a more balanced viewpoint is requested. Suggested groups are environmentalists, natives, independent scientists, academics, businesses, local community organizations, workers, and any groups with contrasting opinions.

Enhanced Formats for Information Sessions (75)

The respondents suggest enhanced formats for the information sessions, including:

- incorporating a question and answer session;
- setting up discussion groups;
- presenting lectures or speeches;
- holding panel discussions;
- conducting 30 minute briefings before the sessions; and
- providing more opportunities for public input.

Some respondents feel the information sessions were not appropriate - public hearings should have been held instead.

Availability and Training of Representatives (35)

Respondents say there were not enough opportunities at the information sessions to discuss issues with the TFC representatives and to be guided through the displays. Suggestions to rectify this problem are:

- representatives should limit the time spent with each person to 10 minutes and be more forceful with individuals attempting to dominate their time;
- representatives should guide groups of people through the displays;
- a representative should be available at all times to greet people at the door and explain the session;
- more people associated with the TFC representatives should be available to talk to, especially personnel from the Ministry of Forests; and
- volunteers, who are knowledgeable on the subject, should be encouraged to attend.

Some respondents feel the TFC representatives at the sessions were not knowledgeable enough about all of the issues.

Other

Other suggestions are (quotes):

- "keep the Western Canada Wilderness Committee from disrupting the sessions"; and
- "incorporate more honesty and less politics into the sessions."

9. How frequent should information sessions be held at the location you attended?

More frequent information sessions are requested, as in Table 10 below.

Table 10

FREQUENCY OF INFORMATION SESSIONS (Percent of all respondents)	
Frequency	**Percent**
Every six months or more frequently	32%
Every year	31%
Every two years or less frequently	17%
As needed or no more needed	14%
No response	6%

By "as needed" is meant:

- when a change in the plan is contemplated;
- when new issues arise;
- when new logging is planned; and
- when the five year plan is released.

Locational differences are minimal - the majority of respondents feel the information sessions should be held at least once a year.

Table 11

FREQUENCY OF INFORMATION SESSIONS, BY LOCATION
(Percentage of all respondents)

Location	Port McNeill	Campbell River	Nanaimo	Victoria	Van-couver	All Locations
At Least Once a Year	65%	64%	58%	69%	58%	64%
Every Two Years	22%	20%	15%	6%	22%	18%
As Needed or No More Needed	10%	8%	21%	16%	14%	13%
No Response/ Indifferent	3%	8%	6%	9%	6%	5%

2.3 TSITIKA RESOURCE PLAN AND FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE

10(a) In your opinion, to what extent has the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan provided for responsible management of each of the following resources?

Forestry
Fisheries
Wildlife
Recreation

An average of 49% of the respondents feel the Plan provides *extensively* or *completely* for responsible management of the Tsitika Watershed's resources in total.

Table 12

EXTENT OF RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF TSITIKA RESOURCES, BY LOCATION
(Percentage of all respondents)

Ranking	Port McNeill	Campbell River	Nanaimo	Victoria	Vancouver	Total
Completely	39%	22%	16%	1%	22%	20%
Extensively	39%	35%	25%	8%	37%	29%
Moderately	14%	13%	12%	13%	12%	13%
Slightly	3%	13%	19%	30%	12%	15%
Not at all	1%	10%	20%	35%	10%	15%
Don't know	3%	4%	7%	8%	4%	5%
No response	1%	3%	1%	5%	3%	3%

The opinions of the respondents are fairly consistent with regard to each of the four resources identified.

Table 13

EXTENT OF RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF TSITIKA RESOURCES, BY RESOURCE
(Percent of all respondents)

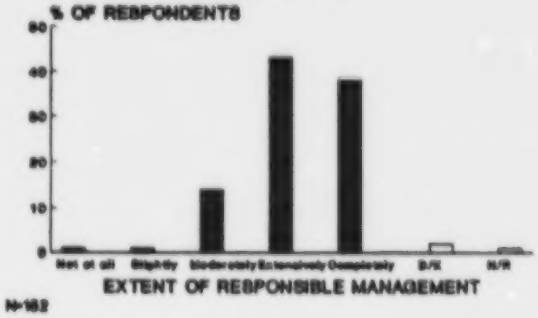
Ranking	Forestry	Fisheries	Wildlife	Recreation
Completely	21%	20%	20%	16%
Extensively	33%	27%	27%	24%
Moderately	11%	13%	13%	15%
Slightly	11%	15%	17%	19%
Not at all	17%	17%	16%	14%
Don't know	4%	5%	4%	8%
No response	3%	3%	3%	4%

Locational differences are significant, as shown in the charts on the following pages.

In your opinion, to what extent has the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan provided for responsible management for each resource?

FORESTRY

Port McNeill



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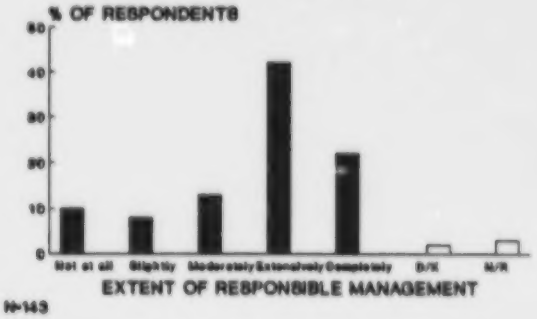
Campbell River



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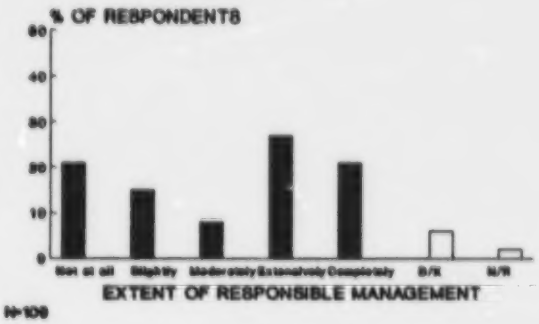
Nanaimo



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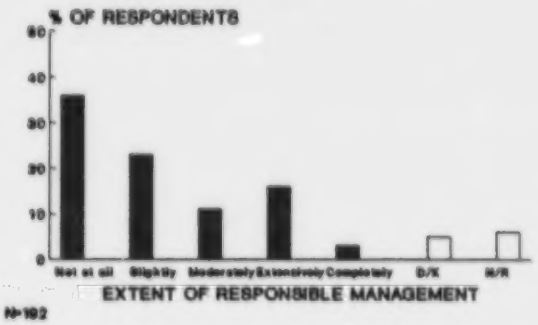
Victoria



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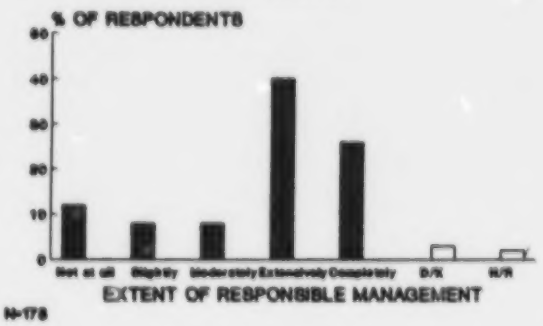
Vancouver



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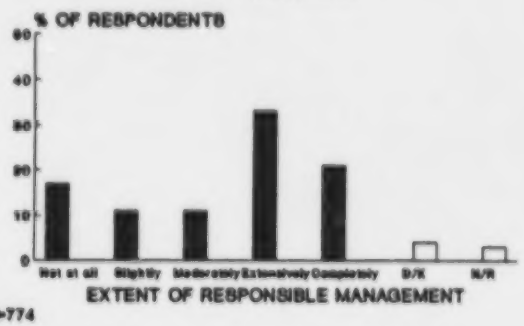
Total Responses



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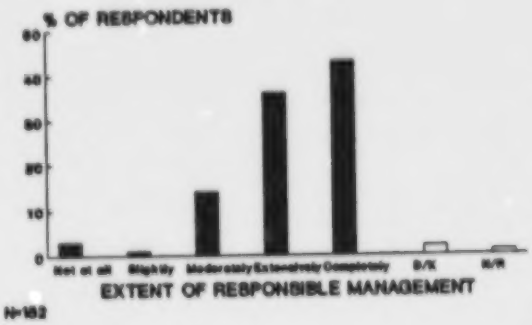
D/K - Don't Know N/R - No Response

In your opinion, to what extent has the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan provided for responsible management for each resource?

FISHERIES

Port McNeill



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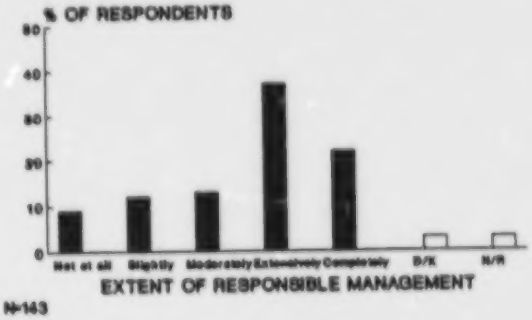
Campbell River



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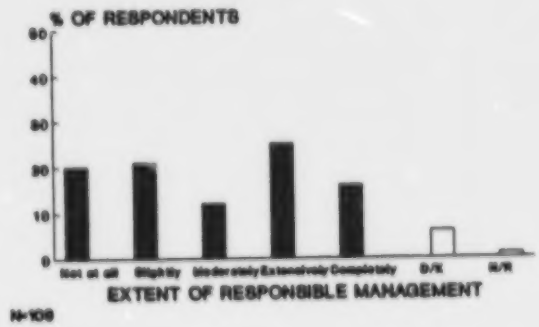
Nanaimo



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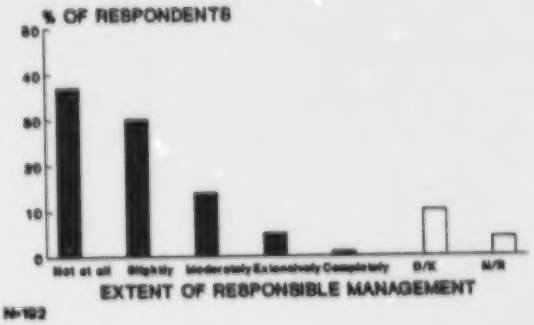
Victoria



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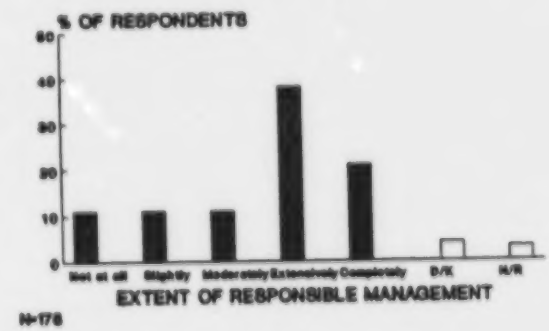

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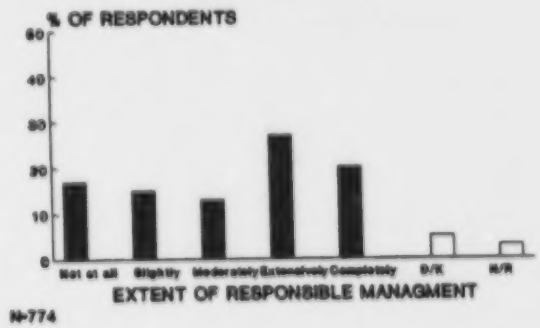

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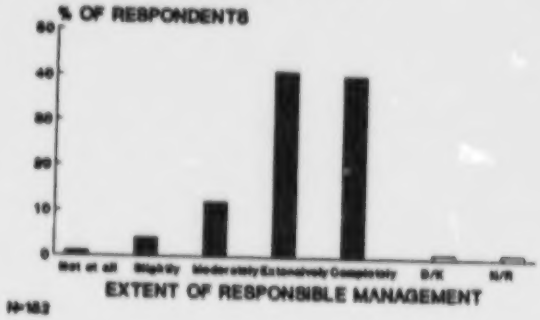
D/K - Don't Know N/R - No Response

In your opinion, to what extent has the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan provided for <u>responsible management</u> for each resource?

WILDLIFE

Port McNeill



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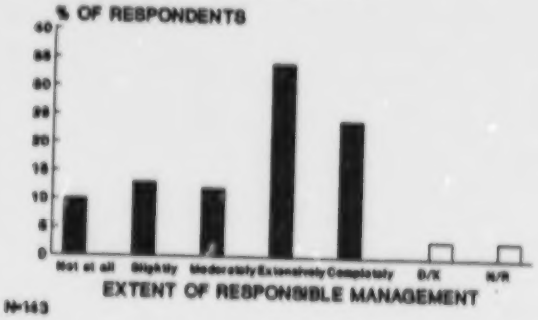
Campbell River



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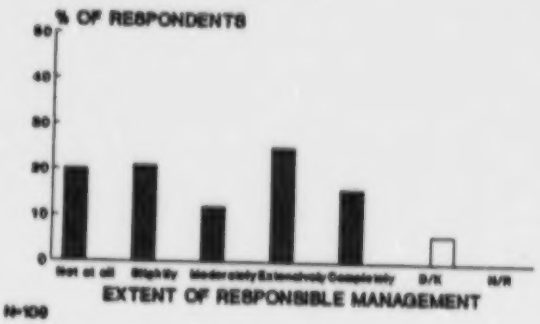
Nanaimo



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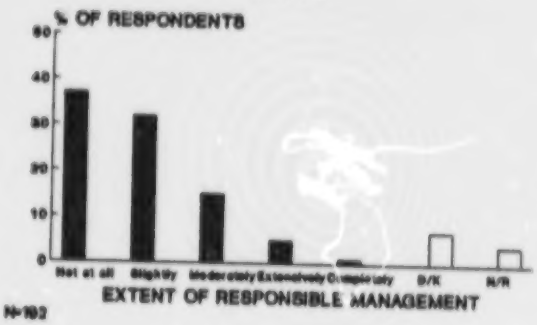
Victoria



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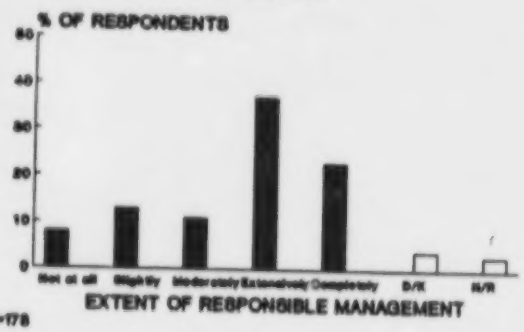
Vancouver



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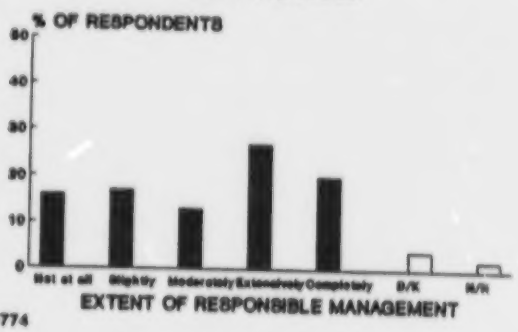

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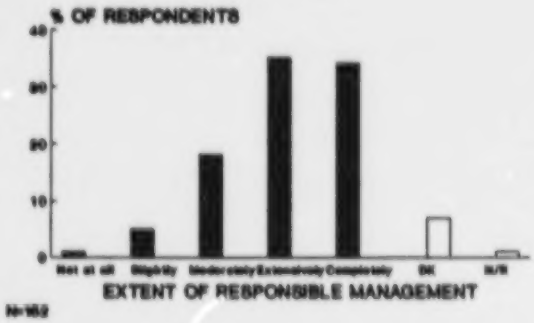
D/K - Don't Know N/R - No Response

In your opinion, to what extent has the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan provided for <u>responsible management</u> for each resource?

RECREATION

Port McNeill



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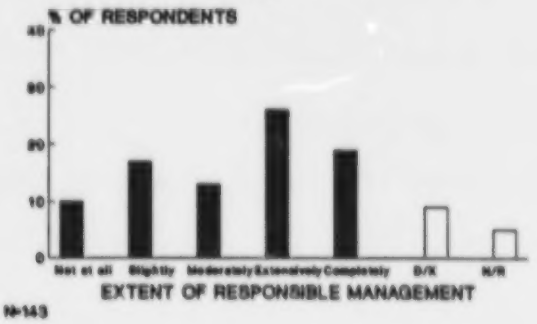
Campbell River



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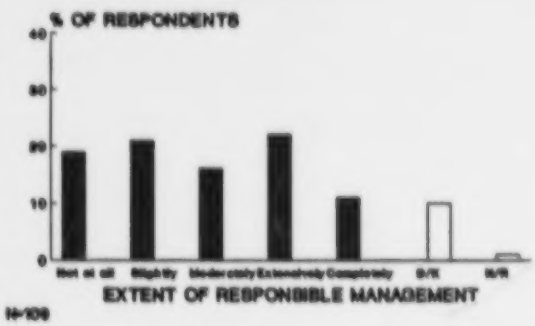
Nanaimo



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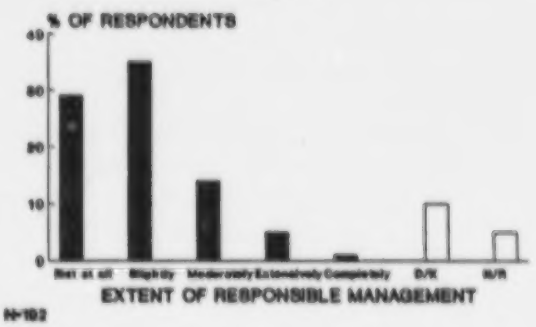
Victoria



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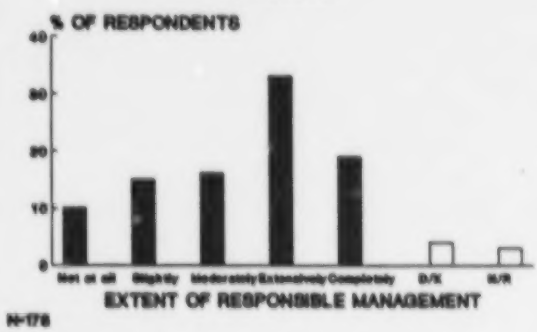
Vancouver



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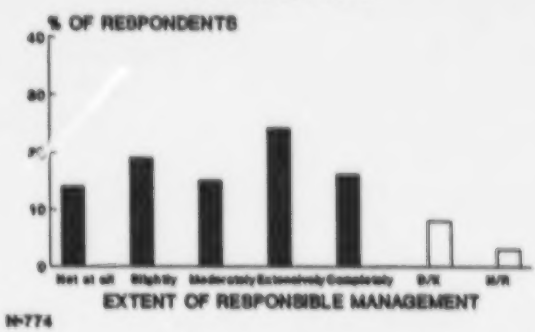
Total Responses



N=774

D/K - Don't Know N/R - No Response

10(b) Do you have any suggestions for improving or modifying the Plan?

Nine percent of the respondents feel that no further improvements or modifications are necessary - they feel that the Plan is comprehensive, was developed by individuals with relevant expertise and is being appropriately executed. Forty-one percent of the respondents have no response to the question.

Fifty percent of the respondents provide suggestions for modifications to the Plan.

Forestry Practices (274)

Respondents offer a variety of suggestions for changes to forestry practices. These include:

- Cessation of all logging activity until:
  - completion of a full environmental review;
  - resolution of public concerns;
  - alternative logging practices are tested and implemented, such as selective logging, full retention, skyline, and strip logging; and
  - completion of all ongoing studies, particularly those focusing on the environment, siltation, hydrology, soil quality, killer whales, fisheries, wildlife and old growth forests.
- Incorporation of the entire watershed, or at least the area below Catherine Creek (old growth forest), into an ecological and wildlife reserve.
- Reduction of logging in highly sensitive areas, such as near sea level along Johnson Strait, streams, visible tourist areas and steep slopes.
- Increased resources devoted to reforestation.
- Wider buffer strips (Class 1: 200 - 300m, Class 2: 50 - 100 m) of trees along all highways, rivers and tributaries to prevent siltation and erosion.
- Cessation or reduction of clear cuts (for example, 5 - 80 Ha) with equal areas of old growth which provide a sufficient gene pool and wildlife habitat.

Fisheries and Wildlife (69)

Respondents suggest the following be undertaken:

- Population inventories and monitoring practices relating to water quality, fish stocks and wildlife.
- Identification of all fish sensitive areas.

Recreation (47)

The following suggestions are made:

- Retain option of shifting ecological areas or reducing or increasing them as the situation warrants - blowdown, political climate, research findings.
- Expansion of existing ecological reserves.

- Increased development and marked areas of recreational facilities, such as camp sites and hiking trails.
- Broader definition of "recreation" to encompass more than hunters and road-based consumptive recreation.
- One respondent suggests placing less emphasis on the recreational aspects (viewing pleasure, sport fishing).

Public Involvement (34)

Respondents request:

- Broader terms of reference to allow public input into the annual development review process.
- Broader representation on the Committee.
- Abandonment or significant modification of the Plan to reflect contemporary knowledge and current management philosophies.

Public Access (28)

Concerns are:

- Restricted air, boat, and land access to whales and their rubbing beaches.
- Increased protection around marine reserves.
- Removal of the bridge over Catherine Creek.
- Cessation of road building below Catherine Creek.
- Prohibition or reduction of proposed road networks, particularly on unstable slopes.

Other

Other suggestions include:

- Increased government vs. private control.
- Recognition of native land claim issues.
- Multi-use plan encompassing options other than logging and treating all resources equally.
- Integration of TWIRP with the broader Vancouver Island/BC plan for parks and recreation areas.
- Incorporation of the Western Canada Wilderness Committee's recommendations into the Plan.
- More emphasis on the value of first growth.
- Recognition of the value of biological diversity.
- Specific definition of "forestry."

Respondents feel that the Committee should decide on a method of ongoing dissemination to the public of information on Plan developments.

11(a) In your opinion, to what extent have the actual developments in the Tsitika Watershed proceeded in accordance with the intent of the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan for each of the following resources?

Forestry
Fisheries
Wildlife
Recreation

Forty-four percent of the respondents believe actual developments in the Tsitika have proceeded *"completely"* or *"extensively"* in accordance with the Plan for the area's resources in total. However, 28% of the respondents answer "Don't know" to this question, indicating they have some difficulty in comparing actual events with the Plan.

Table 14

EXTENT ACTUAL DEVELOPMENTS HAVE PROCEEDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTENT OF THE PLAN, BY LOCATION
(Percentage of all respondents)

Ranking	Port McNeill	Campbell River	Nanaimo	Victoria	Vancouver	Total
Completely	36%	25%	13%	3%	21%	19%
Extensively	32%	27%	24%	8%	32%	25%
Moderately	10%	10%	13%	10%	12%	11%
Slightly	1%	6%	8%	17%	7%	8%
Not at all	1%	7%	10%	22%	4%	9%
Don't know	15%	17%	22%	26%	17%	19%
No response	5%	8%	10%	14%	7%	9%

The opinions of the respondents are fairly consistent on each of the four resources identified.

Table 15

EXTENT ACTUAL DEVELOPMENTS HAVE PROCEEDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTENT OF THE PLAN, BY RESOURCE
(Percent of all respondents)

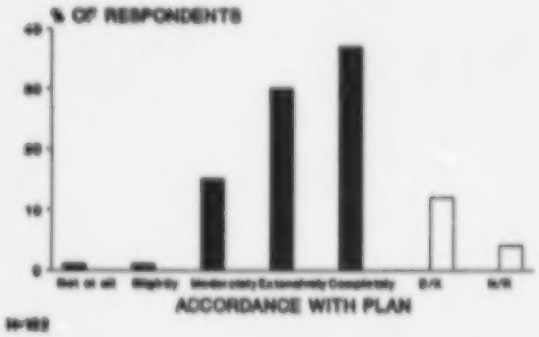
Ranking	Forestry	Fisheries	Wildlife	Recreation
Completely	21%	18%	20%	17%
Extensively	25%	25%	24%	21%
Moderately	14%	9%	10%	11%
Slightly	7%	9%	9%	9%
Not at all	9%	9%	9%	10%
Don't know	16%	21%	19%	23%
No response	8%	9%	9%	9%

Locational differences are again significant as shown in the charts on the following pages.

In your opinion, to what extent have the actual developments in the Tsitika Watershed proceeded in accordance with the intent of the Tsitika Watershed Plan for each resource?

FORESTRY

Port McNeill



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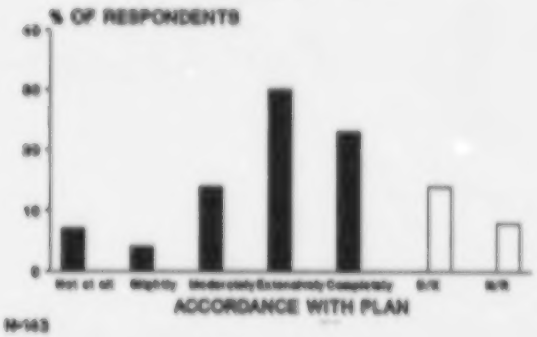
Campbell River



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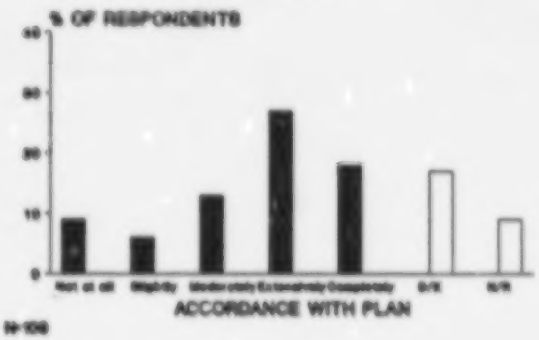

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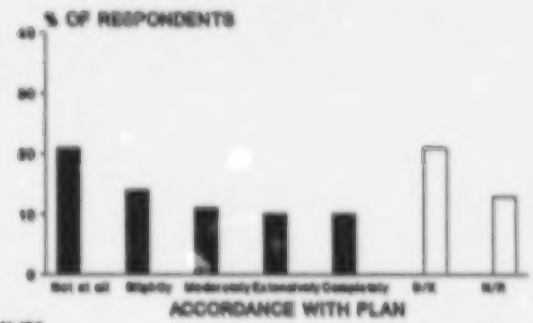
Victoria



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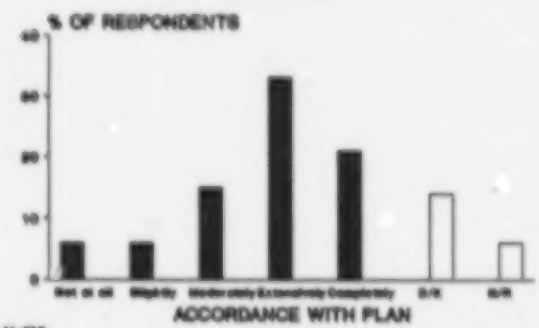
Vancouver



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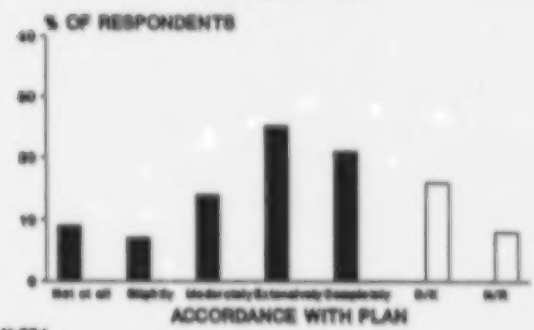
Total Responses



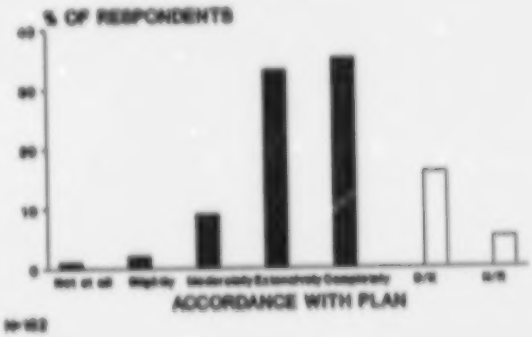
N=774

D/K - Don't Know N/R - No Response

In your opinion, to what extent have the actual developments in the Tsitika Watershed proceeded in accordance with the intent of the Tsitika Watershed Plan for each resource?

FISHERIES

Port McNeill



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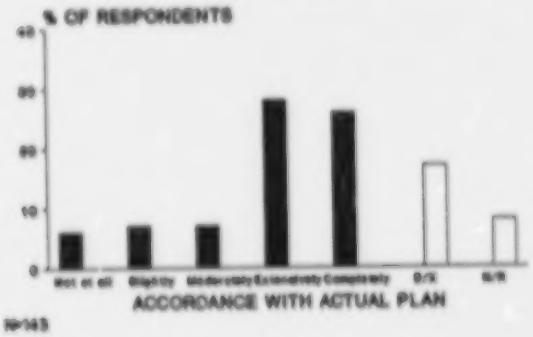
Campbell River



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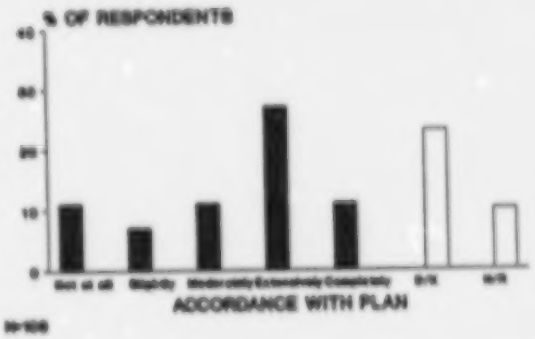

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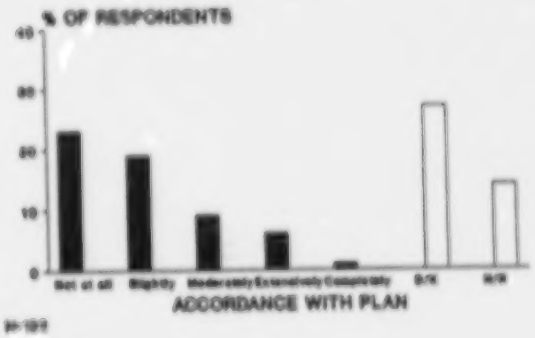
Victoria



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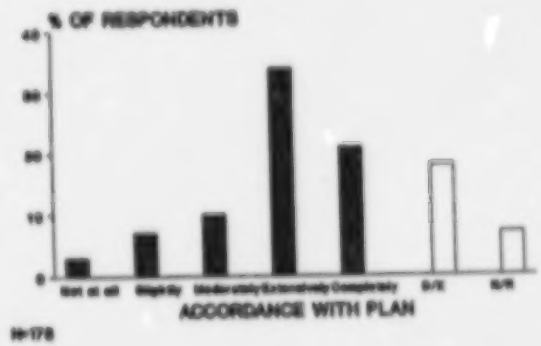

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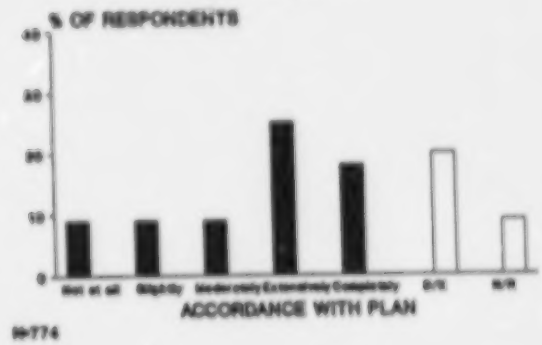
Total Reaponaes



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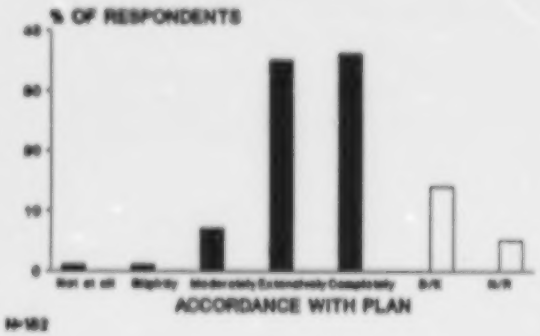
D/K - Don't Know N/R - No Response

In your opinion, to what extent have the actual developments in the Tsitika Watershed proceeded in accordance with the intent of the Tsitika Watershed Plan for each resource?

WILDLIFE

Port McNeill



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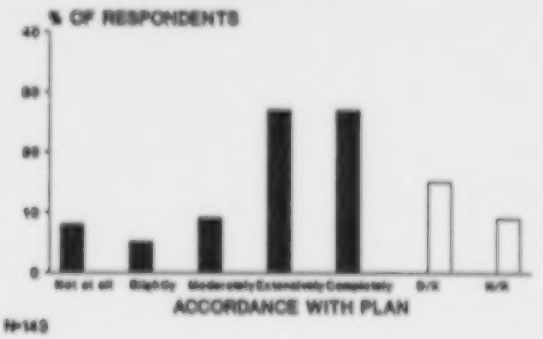
Campbell River



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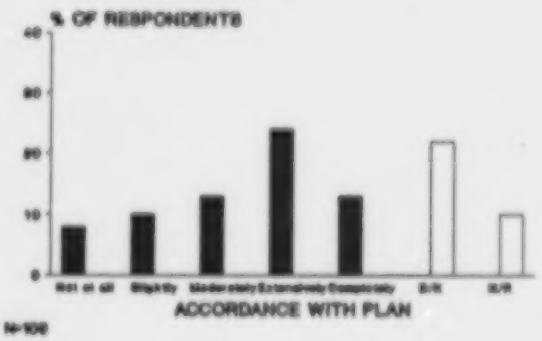
Nanaimo



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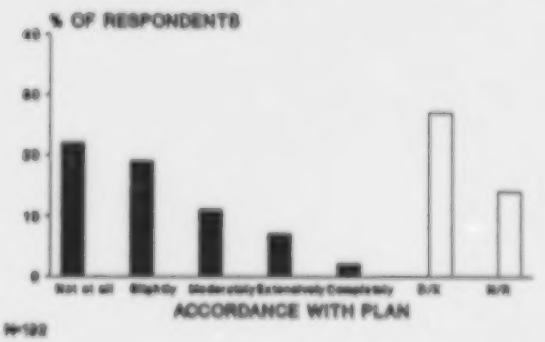
Victoria



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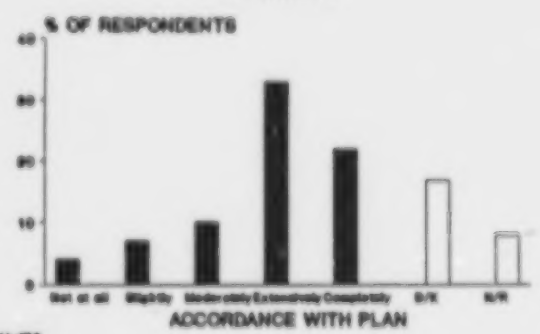
Vancouver



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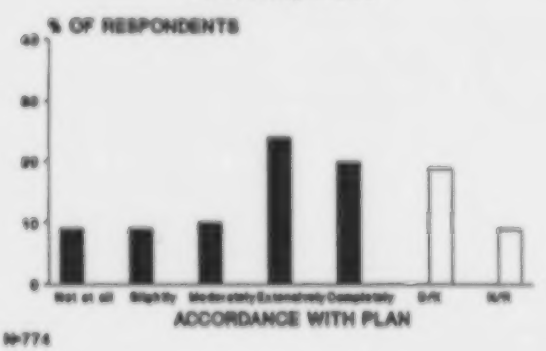
Total Responses



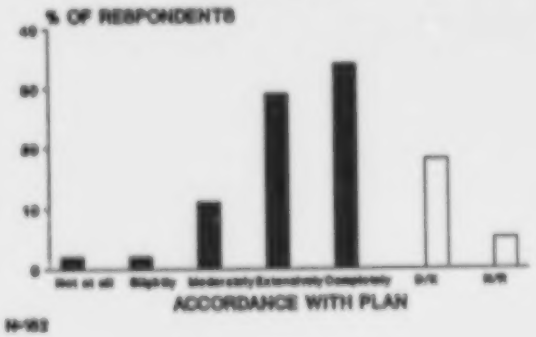
N=774

D/K - Don't Know N/R - No Response

In your opinion, to what extent have the actual developments in the Tsitika Watershed proceeded in accordance with the intent of the Tsitika Watershed Plan for each resource?

RECREATION

Port McNeill



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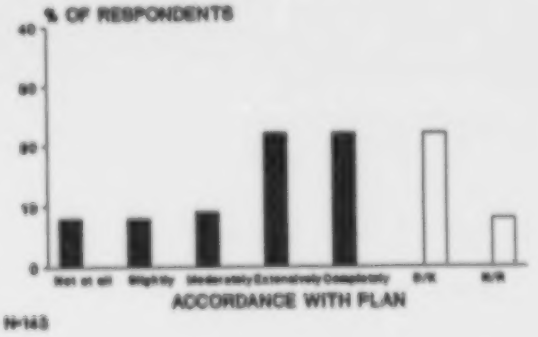
Campbell River



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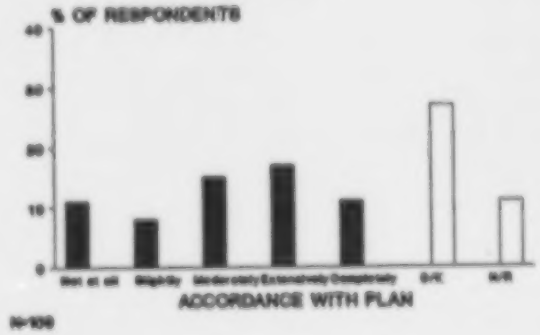
Nanaimo



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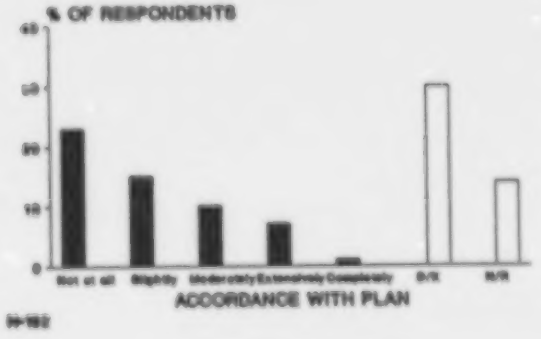
Victoria



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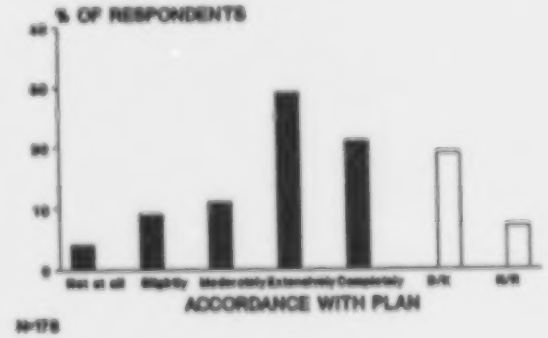
Vancouver



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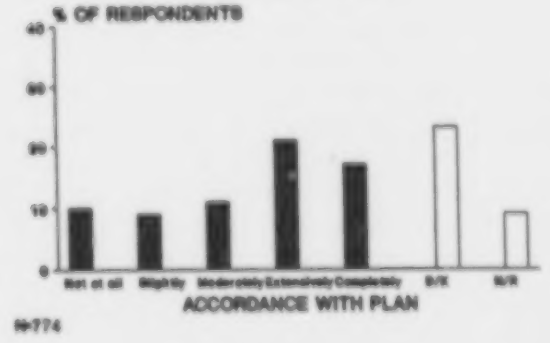
Total Responses



N=774

D/K - Don't Know N/R - No Response

11(b) Do you have any suggestions for helping to ensure that future developments proceed according to the Plan?

Fifty-one percent of the respondents offer suggestions to ensure future developments proceed according to the Plan, and 6% say no changes are necessary, and 43% provide no response.

A variety of suggestions are made for modifying the Plan or implementing new processes to ensure compliance:

Modification or Discontinuance of the Plan (159)

The Plan is perceived as outdated and not realistic in light of today's values. Some respondents feel the Plan should be modified to incorporate the suggestions listed in Question 10(b).

Other respondents think the Plan should be discontinued. A moratorium on logging is suggested. From one respondent - "I don't favour the Plan in its current form and would rather see it scrapped than continued."

Public Involvement and Awareness (113)

Respondents feel there should be more public input involved in the decision making process. Increased public input into the Plan's development, would ensure fewer confrontations later. Suggestions for methods to increase public input are presented under Question 3(b).

Communicating openly and honestly with the public is suggested as a method to develop a greater acceptance of the Plan. From one respondent - "information should be presented continually, not just [when needed for] damage control."

Monitoring System (108)

Establishing a monitoring system is suggested. This could take a variety of forms, such as:

- a watchdog committee which routinely inspects operations in the Tsitika Watershed, composed of environmentalists, public representatives, professional foresters, and fisheries, wildlife and tourism representatives (some suggest there should be no representatives with government or industry affiliations whatsoever on this committee);
- independent audits by outside agencies or consultants;
- better monitoring by forest companies;
- stricter monitoring and control by the provincial government, including more frequent and more intensive on-site inspections by the B.C. Forest Service, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Ministry of the Environment;
- greater regional control of activities; and
- more frequent inspections by the TFC.

To ensure compliance with the Plan, the monitoring system should have power to issue a "stop work" order if necessary. Fines and penalties should be imposed for violations of the Plan.

Other

Other suggestions include imposing penalties on people who disrupt logging activities, changing logging practices and setting up a Royal Commission.

12(a) How effective do you feel the Tsitika Follow-up Committee has been in managing the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan?

Forty-seven percent of the respondents feel the Committee has been *very* or *highly* effective in managing the Plan.

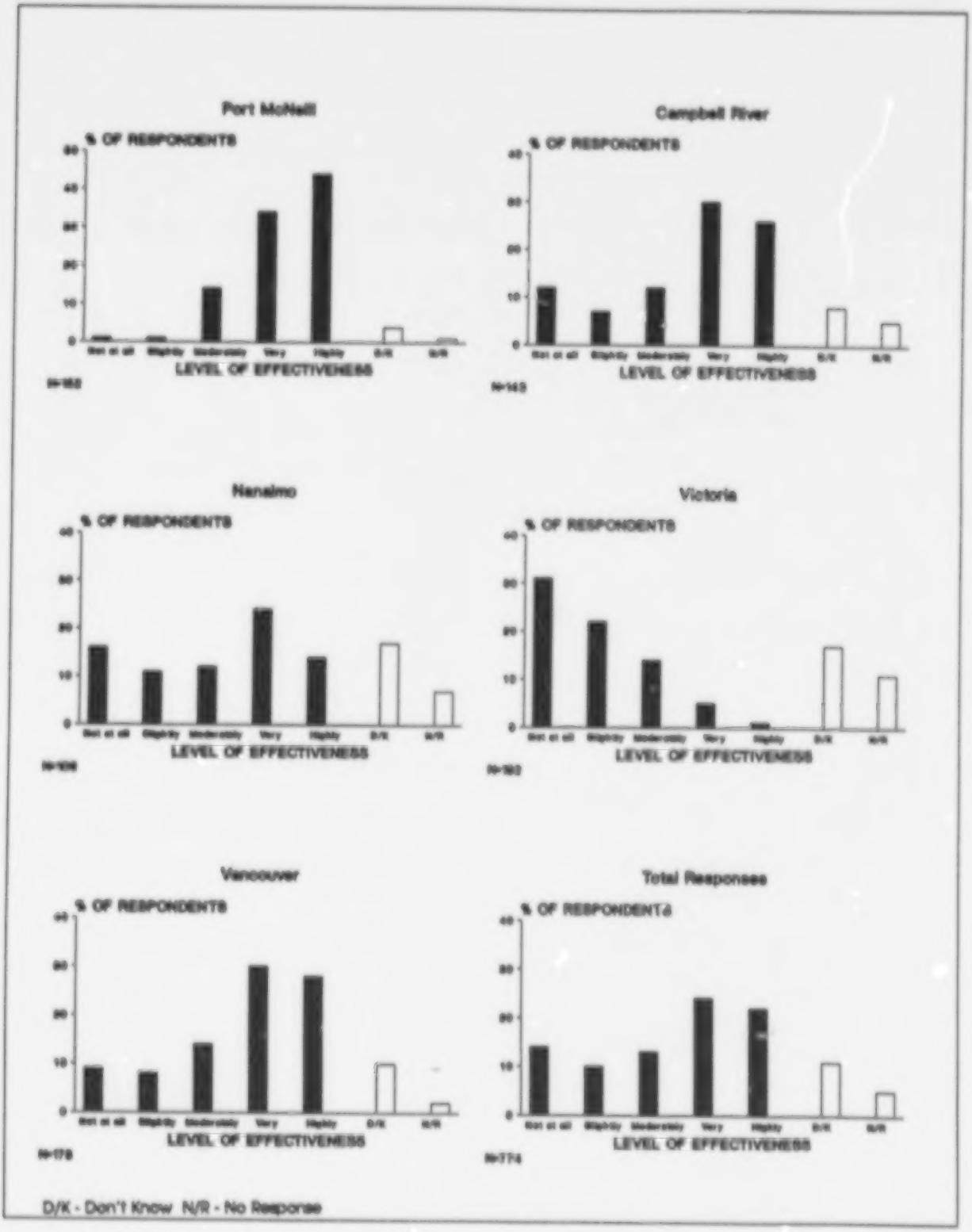
Table 16

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COMMITTEE IN MANAGING THE PLAN, BY LOCATION
(Percentage of all respondents)

Ranking	Port McNeill	Campbell River	Nanaimo	Victoria	Vancouver	Total
Highly	44%	26%	14%	1%	28%	23%
Very	34%	30%	24%	5%	30%	24%
Moderately	14%	12%	12%	14%	14%	13%
Slightly	1%	7%	11%	22%	8%	10%
Not at all	1%	12%	16%	31%	9%	14%
Don't know	4%	8%	17%	17%	10%	11%
No response	2%	5%	6%	10%	1%	5%

The charts on the following page depict the ratings of the respondents, by location, of how effective the Committee has been in managing the Plan.

How effective do you feel the Tsitika Follow-up Committee has been in managing the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan?



D/K - Don't Know N/R - No Response

12(b) What suggestions do you have to help improve the effectiveness of the Tsitika Follow-up Committee?

Eight percent of the respondents say no improvements are necessary, 37% provide no suggestions, and 55% offer suggestions to help improve the effectiveness of the Committee, as follows:

Committee Membership and Authority (302)

Suggestions include:

- Membership:
  - greater public representation - include representation from environmental groups, native people, independent scientists, community groups, the tourism industry, and students;
  - have local public officials, such as Mayors as the only public representatives;
  - rotate membership on the Committee - appoint new members who have not been "at it" for so long;
  - nominate an impartial chairman who is not an employee of the Ministry of Forests;
  - let the Committee have some independence from the Ministry of Forests;
  - reduce the number of people on the Committee;
  - maintain the high credentials of Committee members;
  - put more practitioners and fewer planners on the Committee;
  - have forest company people as advisors, not Committee members;
  - restrict membership to people committed to the Plan and the mandate of the Committee; and
  - disband the TFC and replace it with a proper environmental review committee.
- Proportion of Representation:
  - at least half of the representatives should be from the public - two non-partisan citizens are insufficient to represent public sentiment;
  - less industry bias;
  - Committee is top heavy with foresters and loggers - (there are no conservationists at all);
  - limit special interest group representation; and
  - more contemporary, inquisitive members.
- Structure:
  - community or regional advisory councils to facilitate input by local interest groups; and
  - a sub-committee of spokespeople for interest groups and the general public. The sub-committee would have a voting share on the TFC equal to members with a monetary interest in the area (forestry, fisheries, tourism). This sub-committee would have a watch-dog function overseeing public interests, and providing feedback and ongoing education to the public.

- Authority:

  - give "more power to the TFC to enforce recommendations"; and
  - give the TFC the "authority to match its immense responsibility."

Communications (113)

Respondents suggest the Committee should implement a more assertive communications strategy. This would involve:

- distributing accurate, unbiased information to the public on a regular basis;
- preparing a detailed response to the Western Canada Wilderness Committee's allegations of environmental damage;
- holding more information sessions;
- becoming more accessible to the public;
- better problem identification; and
- cultivating a positive media image and countering misinformation.

Monitoring System (38)

A better monitoring system is suggested. One respondent states - "No matter how well intentioned the Committee may be, it still needs eyes and ears in the bush to watch and report on a daily basis what the problems and successes are in the field. The forest cannot be managed from offices and meeting rooms."

Suggestions on monitoring systems are included under Question 11(b).

Change Existing Plan or Develop a New Plan (13)

Some respondents feel a revised Plan is necessary - "The Committee is effective, but the Plan is horrifying."

Other

Other suggestions include conducting more studies, holding a Royal Commission and stopping all logging.

2.4 NEW OR UNRESOLVED ISSUES

13. Please rank the three most important issues which you feel need further attention by the Follow-up Committee (Number 1 is the most important).

While 20% of the respondents provide no response to this question, 80% of the respondents identify issues they feel need further attention by the Follow-up Committee.

Generally, the issues deal with forestry practices, environmental protection, public awareness and involvement, social values and economics, and the general management of the watershed.

The three numbers in parentheses after each issue heading indicate the number of mentions of the issue in the ranking of importance assigned by each respondent. The first number is the number of mentions where the issue is rated by the respondents as the most important, and so on.

The ranking of the issues should be read in conjunction with the rest of the report, because low rankings of some issues may be the result of the respondent identifying the issue elsewhere in the questionnaire and not repeating the issue under this question.

The issues identified are as follows:

Forestry Practices (103 132 101)

Respondents express a variety of concerns about existing forestry practices, such as:

- clearcutting practices;
- the size of cut blocks;
- siltation and erosion of soil;
- impacts on water quality;
- visual aesthetics;
- buffer zones;
- slash burning;
- fire breaks;
- allowable annual cut rates;
- silviculture practices;
- the tree farm licence system;
- sustainment of the forest resource base;
- alternate harvesting practices;
- the long term effects of logging;
- blow down potential;
- new forestry principles and practices;
- accurate data on rates of cut and environmental damage;
- monitoring of logging;
- consideration of other resources;
- logging at high altitudes; and
- the overall extent of logging in the Tsitika Watershed.

Preservation of the Watershed (109 47 22)

Many respondents want no further logging in order to preserve all or parts of the Tsitika Watershed. The entire valley, the Lower Tsitika and old growth forests are specifically mentioned as the areas to be preserved. Some respondents feel a moratorium on logging should last until all studies are completed and all environmental issues are resolved. For other respondents, a moratorium should be permanent, to protect the unique ecosystem in the area for future generations.

Protection of the Whales (87 50 21)

Respondents are concerned about:

- protection of Robson Bight and the killer whale habitat;
- the effects on the whales of logging, road building, tourism and marine activities;
- the consequences of establishing public access to Robson Bight;
- completion of the Whale Research report; and
- regulation of the Robson Bight Ecological Reserve.

Public Awareness (85 24 17)

Respondents are concerned that the public has not been given adequate and accurate information about developments in the Tsitika Watershed. They feel there is a need for:

- more balanced media reporting;
- increased public awareness of the planning process and the environmental precautions undertaken;
- increased public trust in the effectiveness of the Committee and the process;
- a higher public profile for the Plan and the Committee;
- greater availability of information; and
- full disclosure of all events.

Fisheries and Wildlife (23 50 24)

Respondents feel that fisheries and wildlife resources are not adequately protected. Suggestions include:

- undertaking monitoring and remedial actions to overcome the impacts of logging;
- gathering more information on fish populations and species;
- creating larger fish corridors; and
- extending the wildlife ranges.

Public Involvement (29 28 24)

Respondents feel the public should have more opportunities to become involved in the decision making process. Respondents want a more effective process established for obtaining public input. They want their opinions to be listened to and the input to be obtained before, rather than after, logging has taken place. They want less confrontation and more opportunities for open dialogue.

Public Access (31 26 19)

Respondents are concerned about the environmental impacts of public access. Suggestions include:

- limiting public access to the ecological reserves and the rubbing beaches;

- using environmentally-responsible road building and maintenance techniques;
- prohibiting further road construction; and
- developing an access plan.

Social and Economic Impacts (26 23 26)

Respondents express a number of social and economic concerns:

- future employment prospects;
- impact of lost revenue on local and provincial economies;
- protection of long term public interest rather than short term corporate profits;
- economics of harvesting versus the economics of preservation;
- consideration of non-monetary values;
- multinational exploitation of provincial resources;
- secondary manufacturing and value added industries in B.C.; and
- postponement of economic returns.

Native Land Claims (33 21 16)

Respondents want native land claims settled before additional development occurs and the Committee to put pressure on the government to resolve them. Other suggestions are:

- to have native people more involved in the decision-making process (given their past history with the land); and
- to undertake an evaluation of the area to determine the significance of culturally modified trees.

Tourism, Recreation and Parks (23 17 25)

Respondents feel more attention should be given to tourism and recreation values. The tourism industry is perceived to be very valuable to the area and respondents think more effort should be spent promoting it. More parks and larger ecological reserves are suggested.

Studies (16 16 10)

The following concerns are expressed:

- additional studies need to be undertaken before further development takes place;
- current studies need to be completed before further development takes place;
- the results of previous studies should be released to the public and adhered to by the Committee;
- the results of studies should be given top priority in the planning process and not the opinions of various interest groups; and
- all studies should be undertaken by independent parties.

Membership and Authority of the TEC (8 10 17)

The membership of the Committee should be modified to provide for more "balanced" public representation. Some respondents think the Committee should be given more authority and a broader mandate.

Other

Other issues mentioned are:

- limiting interference from special interest groups;
- establishing a better monitoring system;
- ranking logging in the Tsitika Watershed in relation to logging in the province;
- responding to new events as they happen;
- establishing accountability for management and destruction of provincial forests; and
- establishing a Royal Commission on forestry in the province.

14. Are there any new issues which you feel are important which have not been addressed by the Tsitika Follow-up Committee?

Forty-five percent of the respondents identify new issues which need to be addressed, while 5% feel that all issues have been fully addressed. The remaining 50% of the respondents provide no response.

The new issues identified which have not been addressed by the Committee, according to the respondents, are as follows:

Forestry Practices (124)

Respondents concerns are:

- Full consideration has not been given to implementing alternative harvesting techniques.
- More effort should be placed on research relating to the impacts of current logging practices.
- Grapple yarding residue at road sides should be piled during loading and burned later.
- Increased effort and money should be devoted to reforestation, including more time for regrowth at higher altitudes as well as sea level.
- Consideration should be given to the long-term environmental damage and eco-system imbalance.
- Slides and the effects of siltation in the Tsitika estuary and rubbing beaches caused by road construction and logging.

Native Land Claims (68)

Respondents feel consideration should be given to native land claims and culturally modified trees (earmarking Indian heritage trees for viewing in a museum).

Preservation of the Old Growth Forests (66)

Some respondents are concerned that consideration was never given to preserving the last remaining watershed on the east coast, or treating it as a world heritage site. They feel recognition should be given to the value of old growth and its preservation for future studies. As well, the importance of old growth species should be recognized.

Public Input (57)

Concerns are:

- The lack of action (for example, court injunction) against groups opposed to forestry, especially those who disregard laws and compromise worker safety.
- There should be more public, environmental (Sierra Club, Western Canada Wilderness Committee, Friends of Tsitika) and native representation on the Committee or their increased presence at public meetings. Committee members should be appointed (by the Minister of Forests) or specially elected in order to ensure accountability.
- Resource management should become more community oriented, and incorporate provisions for full public access to relevant information.

Communications and Public Exposure (35)

Respondents state the following:

- More effort needs to be directed at advertising the Plan's objectives, direction and goals. This would help to offset the dissemination of "erroneous" statements by radical groups.
- One respondent feels that the Committee is spending too much time dealing with the media, at the expense of proper management of "our physical, chemical, biological, social and economic resources."
- The TFC should formally address the Western Canada Wilderness Committee's report.

Employment and Economic-Related Issues (34)

- According to respondents, the issue of jobs losses has not been satisfactorily addressed, particularly in connection with:
  - mechanization and automation;
  - removal of forest areas from cutting schedules;
  - shift to secondary industries;
  - extent of retraining; and
  - over-cutting.
- What are the economic costs of deforestation versus preservation, particularly tourism revenue?
- What are the economic consequences of non-user-paid resources including recreation and wildlife enhancement?

Wildlife and Fisheries (17)

Concerns are:

- More consideration should be given to all wildlife and fish, not just deer and elk and whales.
- More consideration should be given to the protection of the habitats of rare and endangered species (for example, spotted owl and marbled murrelet).
- The increased impacts of continued commercial fishing in the Bight.
- A greater number and broader fishing corridors are needed.
- Access to whales and their habitat should be restricted and stringent penalties for disobeyance implemented.

Other new issues which respondents feel need to be addressed include:

- prohibition of access/roads below Catherine Creek;
- increased emphasis on recreation opportunities (beyond sports fishing) and facilities;
- the visual impacts of clear cut logging;
- modification to the current TFL tenure system;
- abandonment or modification of the Plan as well as the land-use policies of British Columbia; and
- more consideration of biodiversity.

15. What additional studies do you feel would be useful to guide future development?

Forty-five percent of the respondents offer suggestions for additional studies, provided they are conducted by independent consultants and scientists with no vested or political interest.

Eleven percent of the respondents feel that no additional studies are required. Several respondents state that most issues have been sufficiently examined and enforcement of current laws and protection of the forest are the fundamental issues.

Forty-four percent of the respondents provide no response to this question.

Suggestions are for benefit-cost analyses, studies or assessments conducted to address the following issues:

Employment and Economic Related Issues (171)

- Continuing employment in the forestry industry in relation to:
  - forest sustainability (harvest rate in conjunction with growth rate return);
  - future timber suitability for high quality products;
  - resource depletion;
  - mechanization;
  - the high level of competition of timber on world markets; and
  - job creation through value added manufacturing and other secondary industries.

- Social and economic impacts to individuals and the provincial economy if a moratorium on all logging in the Tsitika, or at least old growth forests, were imposed over 5, 10, 20 and 100 years.
- A provincial old growth inventory and analysis of its value, especially in comparison with other resources.
- The economic viability and the impacts on jobs of implementing selective logging practices (for example, a reduction of allowable annual cut by 20%) and incorporating strategies which retain old growth forests.
- Potential tourist revenue generated for the provincial and national economies by preserving old growth forests for tourism and recreation in comparison to logging the area.

Silviculture, Ecology and Environment (72)

- Global effects of rapid deforestation.
- The impacts of deforestation on the interrelationship of ecosystems among watersheds, as well as in the Tsitika Watershed in isolation. For example, inventories of bird, insect and small mammal populations and plant components (in particular orchids, fungi, moss lichen).
- Tree planting practices, especially improved planting and spacing techniques.
- Soil management, including nutrient cycles and microbiological activities.
- Biodiversity inventory and modelling work in relation to old growth, plants and animals.
- Other studies include:
  - archaeological;
  - biogeoclimatic zonation (detailed and large scale); and
  - analysis of use of logging crews to perform silvicultural work during difficult winter seasons, when only a few winter logging sites are available.

Siltation and Erosion (68)

- Comparisons of logged and unlogged watershed areas and their effects on the number and extent of landslides, flooding and other occurrences.
- Baseline and ongoing hydrological studies which examine stream expansion and sedimentation in the delta of the Tsitika Watershed, and their ultimate impacts on plant and marine life, particularly whales and their natural habitat.
- The impact of roads on soil stability and its contribution to increased sedimentation.

Whale Habitat (63)

- The impact of sailboats, power boats, kayaks, whale-watching charter operations and land-based access to the Bight on whales' social behaviour and habitat (physical and acoustic). The findings of the Johnson Strait Killer Whale Committee are suggested as a useful starting point.

Logging Practices (60)

- Alternative harvesting techniques such as those used in parts of the United States, Sweden and other Scandinavian countries.
- The impacts of clearcut logging on the environment, fish and wildlife habitats (in particular whales) and other natural resources.
- The susceptibility of wind throw on partially and fully logged areas.

Wildlife and Fisheries (42)

- Health and population inventories of salmon, coho, chinook and steelhead over the next five or more years, as well as effect on their spawning grounds and other stream activities as a result of logging.
- Ongoing studies of the impact of logging on the population and migration patterns of wildlife, including deer, elk, bear, wolves and cougars.
- Inventories of the marbled murrelets, screech and spotted owls and passarines in the Tsitika Watershed, and the impacts of old growth deforestation on their nesting areas.

Aboriginal Studies (22)

- Cultural impact studies with regards to the loss of sacred hunting grounds and an independent economy through trapping, logging and fishing.
- Native history studies which focus on land claim issues.

There are several other suggestions also referred to:

- public opinion polls, publications or submissions which determine individuals' feelings on logging activities in the Tsitika Watershed, or parts of it;
- Royal Commission on forestry;
- riparian zones and their fragility; and
- impact of openings visible from the foreshore, and their effect upon individual patterns.

1 KEY FEATURES OF THE TSITIKA WATERSHED INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN

2 MEMBERS OF THE TSITIKA FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE

3 DATES AND LOCATIONS OF INFORMATION SESSIONS

4 TSITIKA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PUBLIC RESPONSE QUESTIONNAIRE

5 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

APPENDIX 1

KEY FEATURES OF THE TSITIKA WATERSHED INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN[1]

The objectives of the Plan are:

- to maintain other resources, including fish, wildlife and recreation, and to establish representative ecological reserves;
- to minimize the adverse impacts of development on resource productivity and sensitive areas and, where possible, to enhance resource values; and
- to ensure a sustained harvest of economically viable timber.

The key features of the Plan are:

- the establishment of seven ecological reserves;
- the deferral from harvesting of 2,177 hectares of productive forest land for 150 years to provide critical winter range for the 3,000 black-tailed deer and elk which use the watershed;
- the deferral from harvesting of 551 hectares of productive forest land for 18-20 years to provide alternate winter range;
- the establishment of specific "prescriptions" for wildlife habitat management, including the location, size and distribution of openings, and the timing of timber harvesting, burning and brush control; site-specific management "prescriptions" (included in each licensee's tree farm licence management and working plans and five-year development plans) will manage other wildlife apecies in the watershed;
- the protection of the fisheries resource by applying the Tsitika Fisheries Guidelines and the Coastal Fish-Forestry Guidelines (the aim of maintaining water quality will guide cut-block layout and road construction, and windfirm buffer strips will be established along fisheries-sensitive zones which are identified through on-site, multi-disciplinary inspections);
- the establishment of 7.5 kilometres of recreational fishing corridors to provide sport-fishing opportunities;
- a requirement that timber harvesting be dispersed throughout the watershed; and
- the designation 4,280 hectares considered as "sensitive" or unstable soil sites, which have been removed from the land base available for harvesting.

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[1] B.C. Forest Service Review of Tsitika Watershed: Updated Technical Background (November 1990).

APPENDIX 2

MEMBERS OF THE TSITIKA FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE

Representation	Affiliation	Name
Government agencies	Ministry of Forests	Gary Sutherland (Chairman) Don Heustis Darcy Yule
	Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans	Mike Brownlee
	Ministry of Environment	Doug Morrison
	Ministry of Parks	Ron Lampard
Labour	International Woodworkers of America	Sy Pederson
	United Fishermen and Allied Workers	Danni Tribe
Outdoor recreation	Outdoor Recreation Council of B.C.	Phil Deardon
Tourism	Stubbs Island Charters	Jim Borrowman
Public		Ed Mankelow
Industry	MacMillan Bloedel	Derek Ferguson Bill Pollard
	Western Forest Products	Cindy Fox
	Canadian Forest Products	Wayne Green

APPENDIX 3

DATES AND LOCATIONS OF INFORMATION SESSIONS

Date	Location
November 26 1990	Lions' Hall Port McNeill
November 27 1990	St. Patrick's Hall Church Hall Campbell River
November 28 1990	Coast Hotel Nanaimo
November 29 1990	Queen Victoria Inn Victoria
November 30 1990	Pan Pacific Hotel Vancouver

APPENDIX 4

Tsitika Follow-up Committee

November 1990

Dear Participant:

TSITIKA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
PUBLIC RESPONSE QUESTIONNAIRE

The role of the Tsitika Follow-up Committee is to:

- monitor and modify the implementation of the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan; and
- provide information to and solicit input from the public.

This questionnaire is designed for you to provide input into the Tsitika Resource Plan and how it could be improved. Please answer each question as thoughtfully and frankly as possible. Your participation in this survey will assist in determining the future actions of the Follow-up Committee.

Your completed questionnaire should be returned directly to FORUM Consulting Group in the attached pre-addressed envelope, to reach them no later than December 21 1990. They will provide an independent summary of the responses to the Follow-up Committee by February 1991.

Please observe the following guidelines when completing the questionnaire:

1. Answer all questions. If you are unable to answer a question, please write "don't know."
2. For some questions, there is a choice of responses. If you cannot find your exact response, please use the one that is closest.
3. Please write clearly and legibly.
4. Confine your answers to the specific questions asked.
5. The questionnaires have been pre-numbered. Please answer only one questionnaire.
6. There is no need to identify yourself on the questionnaire.
7. If you wish to receive a summary of the survey results, please fill in your name and address on the attached card and mail it to the Tsitika Follow-up Committee.

Thank you for your valuable participation.

Yours very truly,

Gary Sutherland
Chairman, Tsitika Follow-up Committee

GENERAL INFORMATION

(Please check (✓) one answer under each of the following)

1. What is your main occupation?
   - ☐ Commercial Fishing
   - ☐ Forestry
   - ☐ Tourism and Recreation
   - ☐ Other. Please specify:_____

2. Had you heard of the Tsiitika Follow-up Committee prior to the information session which you attended?
   - ☐ Yes
   - ☐ No

PUBLIC INPUT AND INFORMATION

(Please check (✓) the answer which best reflects your opinion about the following)

3(a) Do you feel the public has had the opportunity to provide enough input into development plans for the area?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

(b) What additional methods for encouraging public input would you like to see established?

_____

_____

_____

4(a) Has the public been given enough information about developments that have occurred in the area?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

(b) What additional information would you like to see presented to the public in the future?

_____

_____

(c) By what means would you like to see it presented?

_____

_____

5. Do you have a better understanding about developments in the area as a result of the information session you attended?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

6. Would you be interested in attending further information sessions?
   - ☐ Yes
   - ☐ No

7. How would you rate the information session that you attended?

Highly Informative	Very Informative	Moderately Informative	Slightly Informative	Not at all Informative	Don't know
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

8. What improvements would you suggest to make the information sessions more informative to you personally?

_____

_____

_____

9. How frequent should information sessions be held at the location you attended?
   - ☐ Every 6 months
   - ☐ Every year
   - ☐ Every 2 years
   - ☐ Other (please specify)_____

TSITIKA RESOURCE PLAN AND FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE

10(a) In your opinion, to what extent has the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan provided for responsible management of each of the following resources?

	Completely	Extensively	Moderately	Slightly	Not at all	Don't know
Forestry	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Fisheries	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Wildlife	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Recreation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

(b) Do you have any suggestions for improving or modifying the Plan?

_____

_____

_____

11(a) In your opinion, to what extent have the actual developments in the Tsitika Watershed proceeded in accordance with the intent of the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan for each of the following resources?

	Completely	Extensively	Moderately	Slightly	Not at all	Don't know
Forestry	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Fisheries	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Wildlife	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Recreation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

(b) Do you have any suggestions for helping to ensure that future developments proceed according to the Plan?

_____

_____

_____

12(a) How effective do you feel the Tsitika Follow-up Committee has been in managing the Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan?	Highly Effective	Very Effective	Moderately Effective	Slightly Effective	Not at all Effective	Don't know
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

(b) What suggestions do you have to help improve the effectiveness of the Tsitika Follow-up Committee?

_____

_____

_____

NEW OR UNRESOLVED ISSUES

13. Please rank the three most important issues which you feel need further attention by the Follow-up Committee (Number 1 is the most important).

1._____

_____

2._____

_____

3._____

_____

14. Are there any new issues which you feel are important which have not been addressed by the Follow-up Committee?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

15. What additional studies do you feel would be useful to guide future development?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Thank-you.

Your co-operation in ensuring that the questionnaire reaches FORUM by December 21 1990 is much appreciated.

APPENDIX 5

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In October 1990, the Tsitika Follow-up Committee commissioned Forum Consulting Group to conduct an independent survey of visitors to a series of public information sessions to be held in November 1990.

PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

The purpose of the survey was to identify the range and diversity of opinions of people who attended the sessions on the current issues related to the Tsitika Watershed and to obtain suggestions on the future strategies of the Committee. The survey was not a provincial or regional "poll" on specific, pre-defined issues.

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

To reach a full understanding of the purpose of the survey and the issues to be covered, several consultations were held between Forum and members of the Committee. By mid-November, a questionnaire had been designed by Forum and approved by the Committee.

Prior to distribution, the questionnaire was pilot tested using a sample group of experienced market surveyors. This sample group was selected because it was not practical to test the survey on the actual survey population. The test run resulted in a number of changes and modifications to increase the clarity of the questionnaire.

QUESTIONNAIRE CONTROL

For the purpose of the survey, the Committee and Forum agreed that the best approach was to limit the survey population to those people who demonstrated a legitimate interest in the Tsitika by participating in the Committee's information process. It was acknowledged that there would be other people with a legitimate interest who would be unable to attend the information sessions, but those who did attend would be demonstrating their interest. Conducting a poll of a wider population would not provide controllable limits on the population to differentiate those people who had a legitimate interest and those who did not.

Although the number of visitors to the sessions was unknown at the outset, it was expected that the opinions of the visitors would be informed and, to a certain degree, based on the knowledge imparted by the Committee's information sessions. This also allowed the Committee to receive feedback on the information sessions themselves.

To limit the survey to the people actually attending the sessions:

- Two representatives of Forum attended each session to control questionnaire distribution;
- All questionnaires were pre-numbered in red to discourage the submission of additional (invalid) copies;
- Only one questionnaire was handed to each person attending and requests for additional questionnaires were refused;
- The individual numbers of questionnaires issued at each session were recorded; and
- The pre-numbered questionnaires were validated on receipt to ensure that only one questionnaire was submitted for each individual number issued - a photocopy was only accepted when the original numbered questionnaire was not submitted;

Participants were requested to take home their questionnaire in order to give due consideration to their responses. Business reply envelopes were provided and completed questionnaires were returned by mail to a P.O. Box number in Victoria arranged for the purpose.

Although participants were asked to respond by December 21 1990, responses were accepted up to January 17, 1991 to ensure that all who wished to respond had time to do so and to eliminate the effect of any mail delays over the Christmas period.

Visitors to the information sessions were encouraged to register their attendance by representatives of the Committee. Most people were observed to do so by the survey team. The number of people attending each session was then compared with the number of questionnaires distributed. The survey statistics show that the majority of visitors at each session were given the opportuity to participate in the survey. In Victoria, not all people registered - thus more questionnaires were distributed than the number of people registered.

The registration books show that 1,906 people registered at the five sessions. Total attendance, including the non-registrants, was likely in the range of 1,925 - 2,025 people. A total of 1,770 questionnaires were distributed, one per person. Thus, about 90 percent of those attending had the opportunity to respond through the questionnaire. A total of 774 completed questionnaires were returned.

QUESTIONNAIRE CODING OF QUALITATIVE RESPONSES

From a review of a random selection of 100 completed questionnaires, and after several meetings of Forum's consultants, a coding scheme was developed to sort the qualitative comments into common themes. Specifically, for each open-ended question, themes were developed based on the respondents' statements. To present qualitative information in the report, sorted by these themes, verbatim comments were captured and this in turn created sub-themes.

To increase the reliability of the theming process, only two researchers coded the questionnaires, and they exchanged a sample of questionnaires to review the consistency of the coding.

Volume

3

TSITIKA FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE

RESULTS OF A SURVEY CONDUCTED IN NOVEMBER 1990

VOLUME III - COMMENT BOOKS & SUBMISSIONS

March 1991

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
1.0	COMMENTS RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION SESSIONS	1
2.0	WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS PRESENTED AT THE INFORMATION SESSIONS	32

1.0 COMMENTS RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION SESSIONS

Comments books were available at each information session to enable people attending to make spontaneous, written comments.

The verbatim comments from each session are preceded by a brief summary.

PORT MCNEILL, NOVEMBER 26 1990

25 COMMENTS

PUBLIC INPUT AND INFORMATION

Most of the comments received in Port McNeill are about the format and content of the information session that was held that day. About 80% of the comments rate the information session highly and state that good information had been presented. Suggestions for improvements are simpler displays, more videos and additional information, in particular, regarding creek classifications and the implications and impacts of proposed work. One individual thought it would be useful to have written information available from individual Committee members who had concerns with the Plan.

TSITIKA RESOURCE PLAN AND FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE

Comments are generally positive regarding the Tsitika Resource Plan and the Committee. One comment complains of sexism of Committee members, while other comments complement representatives on being readily available and helpful.

NEW AND UNRESOLVED ISSUES

Although most of the comments state that the session was a good effort and portrayed "the reality in the working forest," suggestions are also made that more information should be communicated to the public in the future. Concerns are also expressed on the possibility of lost jobs if logging activities were curtailed.

PORT McNEILL

- A good display - make an annual event? TFC - must be more public i.e. if it is to represent public's interests it must also be seen to do it.
- Everyone has been most helpful.
- Simplify descriptions & labels on F.S. Flowchart. (simplify)
- Good start - good luck
- Excellent display, very informative
- Great display very educational
- Great display. Industry is doing its part.
- You should capture this presentation on video for future review.
- Min. of Fisheries & Oceans display of drainage should classify creeks. Well presented.
- Looks good to me.
- The whole display is excellent.
- Excellent.
- Very good presentation.
- Good number of presenters to answer questions.
- It's too bad this much effort couldn't be used to preserve jobs too.
- The garbage seen on media & tree huggers. This is not the reality in the working forest.
- I was glad to have a read of the Resource Inventory - Multiple usage of bight area - very informative.
- Excellent display.
- Very informative.
- Good displays - more videos perhaps
- I experienced sexism from committee rep - members. Also - the format was hard

to follow - I would have appreciated learning more about the implications and impact of the work that's being proposed. Ed had a lot to say about his concerns, yet there's no written info - you have to engage him in conversation - how many people can be reached that way! I may only have a B.A. - but the display was hard to understand.

- Tremendous - Hope this doesn't have to happen for every valley in the province.
- I have been to the presentations (hearings) chaired by Claude Richmond and now to this event. I am very impressed by the degree of thoroughness in planning and feel very confident that they are doing the right thing. Well done!
- Log it!
- Too much ado over short term unsightliness.

CAMPBELL RIVER, NOVEMBER 27 1990

24 COMMENTS

PUBLIC INPUT AND INFORMATION

About 30% of the comments are supportive of the information session, viewing the displays as informative.

Another 12% felt that although a lot of effort had gone into the session, it should have been held earlier and the format was inappropriate. In particular, it is stated that open meetings with the companies, the TFC, the government and the public would have been a more appropriate way to solicit public input.

Other comments focus primarily on:

- the lack of alternative points of view presented at the session, such as the preservationist/environmental lobby and native groups;
- the "propaganda" presented;
- questionnaires not more widely distributed;
- no session in Courtenay; and
- the timing of the session (i.e. logging had already taken place and was continuing to occur prior to obtaining "sufficient" public input).

TSITIKA RESOURCE PLAN AND FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE

Four of the comments specifically request all logging stop in the Tsitika or a moratorium be implemented on any further logging activity below Catherine Creek.

The composition of the Committee is also criticized. One comment is that local communities need a voice on the Committee, while another comment focuses on the heavy industry and government representation, but limited environmental input.

NEW AND UNRESOLVED ISSUES

Issues identified are:

- media "sensationalism";
- the opportunity for public input;
- "destructive" logging practices, particularly clear cutting; and
- limited money available for biodiversity research.

CAMPBELL RIVER

- Excellent quality of displays.
- Very supportive of plan but I strongly feel the local communities need a voice on the Committee. I would also like to see the Committee take advantage of an educational component that could be used by schools throughout the Province.
- I've been to the Tsitika since the logging of Block 101 began. None of this pretty P.R. works if one has seen the clearcuts. And the polling process is as flawed as the Tsitika Planning Committee. Some people are paid to arrive - there is no native representation.
- I've seen the Tsitika also good clean job no wood rivers and creeks. Good job!
- Questionnaires should be distributed widely, not only to people attending the meeting.
- Good to see the information available for all to see, it's the way to make sure everything is on the up and up.
- So, its not all clearcut as we were led to believe!
- There are many who cannot get here - why no meeting in Courtenay?
- I am not satisfied with this format to explain and inform an ordinary lay person who is extremely interested and needs factual help without the misinformation. Thanks for a new effort.
- Big effort - very late in the day.
- It is very late; probably too late. It is an absolute MUST that the entire committee is flown into Block 101 and views the logging practices as has happened recently. Just to judge for yourself and know what you are talking about.
- There is no Min. of Environment money for the research needed in this valley for species of plants and animals which may live here but about which not enough is known. So questions about the danger to the biodiversity aren't answered. How can the logging companies be allowed to destroy something before they know what they are destroying?
- See my written critique of process. I think you want managed public input only.
- Feel this presentation is stacked! Even the good dept's are in bed with the forest companies!
- Even as we meet here today to discuss the future of the Tsitika Watershed, logging continues!!! This is totally unsatisfactory, and on behalf of future generation of all impacted species I urgently suggest an immediate moratorium on logging downstream

from Catherine Ck.

- Am totally behind a complete moratorium on further logging in the remaining Tsitika old growth - at least below Catherine Creek. We must modify the concept that all of nature is available for human use.

- Very impressive. It's good to see both government and industry telling the straight facts.

- Impressions of the displays give me the feeling that this is a P.R. job to justify the devastation that has already taken place - overheard Chairman of the TFC giving a group of high school socials students a very propaganda-filled tour of displays - too bad there isn't pictures of the real destruction that have already occurred. Even writing in this comments book gives me the feeling I am participating in a farce.

- It is good to see input from the different user groups. In general we have too much media sensationalism.

- A good objective and balanced display of integrated resource management - a process worth pursuing throughout B.C. - let's look for balance - we all have a right to survival! including loggers!

- I am sad to see the preservationist/environmental lobby forced to put forth their viewpoint in the lobby while gov't/industry has a hall with all their farcy and impressive displays. I looked at the makeup of the Tsitika Follow Up Committee and I see it heavily weighted with industry representatives and gov't people. Where are the environmentalists? Why can't we save the last couple of first growth watersheds on Vancouver Island. I am totally opposed to logging in the Tsitika Watershed.

- I think the presentation was very impressive, but I would like to see a meeting with the companies, TFC, government and public to discuss the Tsitika plan further. I feel there should be more public input considered before the valley is logged further. I hear we have only a few watersheds left unlogged I feel we should preserve them.

- When my coat has holes it doesn't keep me warm.

- Not good enough! Wake up! Poor us. This is a showcase and the rest of the Province is still in the wilderness, ie. no integrated Resource Management.

NANAIMO, NOVEMBER 28 1990

33 COMMENTS

PUBLIC INPUT AND INFORMATION

About 30% of the comments received in Nanaimo are positive statements about the information session. In these comments, the session is described as a good presentation and an excellent opportunity for the public to learn more about forestry. One says that although there were good visual presentations, a map to indicate whether or not the designated recreational areas could actually be used should also have been presented.

Most of the other comments are negative, focusing on:

- the session not including representation from the Western Canada Wilderness Committee;
- the session taking place after rather than before the moratorium on logging had been lifted; and
- difficulties in locating all of the TFC representatives to speak to them.

TSITIKA RESOURCE PLAN AND FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE

Six of the comments received specifically request an end to the logging of old growth forests and logging in the Tsitika. Concerns are expressed about the logging practices being used and, in particular, about clear cutting. Selective and sustainable logging methods are suggested as an alternative.

The composition of the Committee is also criticized in that it does not represent the public of British Columbia.

NEW AND UNRESOLVED ISSUES

Issues identified are:

- preserving the old growth forests;
- implementing alternative logging methods;
- the timing of the logging activities;
- job losses and economic alternatives;
- forest mismanagement;
- whale watching outfits; and
- the opinions of environmentalists.

NANAIMO

- Get out of the Tsitika!

- Please do not log the Tsitika. Leave what remains there alone.

- Old growth should be left alone while we clean up what we've already harvested. Jobs should be created for thinning and secondary and tertiary light industry.

- How can you ask for public input and, at the same time, exclude WCWC from this hotel.

- Regarding map of division of recreational features that a topographic map be put underneath to see if the recreational areas can be used - good visual.

- So-called environmentalists, as in comments above, are not interested in LOGIC, only EMOTION drives them to be SELF-appointed EXPERTS - particularly, the hired "USA agitators".

- I am deeply concerned about forestry mismanagement of my crown land. I also feel strongly that old growth forest must be protected and managed differently from the majority of B.C. forests which are second growth.

- They are already logging proposed areas for 1991-1993. They say logging doesn't start until the logs are removed from the area. The general public would probably disagree with this. I feel logging starts as soon as road begin being built and the tree begin to be felled.

- If there ever is another session such as this, I'd like to see a representative from DFO to find what the impacts are on fish values, sediment in the rivers as well as debris effects from logging.

- TFC sucks!

- I am very concerned about continued clearcut logging of this area.

- We need to change our logging methods from clear cutting to select cutting. We need to waste less in the forests, in the sawmills and the pulp mills (I work there). We need to ban log exports.

- Only sustainable logging, in Tsitika can be in future. We are loosing our Gene Pool in our Virgin forests, e.g. Europe. This is affecting all life not just the loggers $ money makers of our resources.

- I strongly urge the provincial government and forest companies to halt all logging of all old growth forests until sustainable, forestry management techniques are being practised. Delicate watersheds are especially important. As a citizen of

British Columbia I have lost all respect for the forest companies and will from now on have a hard time trusting anything they do!

- In my opinion "MB" should be allowed to follow the plan that they produced. It seems to me, to be very environmentally friendly. It is also my opinion that clubs such as the Western Canada Wilderness Committee should divert at least half their energy to providing valuable input into such issues as they do in keeping the forester from doing their job. Good work TFC!

- I feel the problem in the Robson Bight area is not with the proposed areas to be logged by MB. I feel the greatest effect on the whales will be the numerous whale watching outfits who operate within the area. I feel that the efforts of the involved parties should be diverted to this problem, not the small amount of controlled logging proposed to take place.

- Why is this Information Session available only AFTER the Moratorium on logging was lifted? The process the government goes through is irrational and undemocratic. I feel a very strong sense of government propaganda here.

- This was an excellent presentation, friendly and well-informed staff. Valuable service to the public. Clearcuts grow back!

- This is a move in the right direction. However, I find that most of the individuals are not usually listening and have their minds set.

- Good presentation. Well laid out. Good luck M.B.!

- Very interesting especially visual enhancement projections. Best of luck.

- The presentation was done very well and expressed all concerned parties involved in the "plan". I hope anyone who has negative comments about the ongoings in the Tsitika ask where they were during the decisions that laid the plan out. Good luck!

- Good, understandable presentation. A note of appreciation to TFC members for their commitment of time and energy.

- So what are you following up on Tsitika Follow-Up Committee? On stumps? Thanks for that responsible attitude to the earth.

- I appreciated the valuable information given by knowledgeable concerned people. How about setting up more of these committees in other sensitive areas.

- If a management plan is needed, this one is not bad, but I feel that in principle alone the entire watershed should be preserved as an example of an untouched, and therefore unmanaged forest.

- A lot of nice pictures but who is going to protect the trees, fish, wildlife etc. The forest companies already have 97% of the trees - that's more than enough.

- Don't think this committee represents the public of B.C. and I don't think it's purpose is to other than to sell out the remaining old growth forest to large corporations.

- The trees give us our life, our oxygen - they save the soil from erosion. We need to protect them. M.B. should be studying economic alternatives for their employees.

- Very good presentation. I think this process is an excellent opportunity for public to learn more about forestry. Most of these other comments are by people who fail to understand forestry and have <u>one</u> agenda.

- Do it right, but do it.

- Good presentation, friendly, upfront.

- Very good display - excellent method of providing information background allowing individual questions.

VICTORIA, NOVEMBER 29 1990

75 COMMENTS

PUBLIC INPUT AND INFORMATION

About 50% of the comments received in Victoria deal with the information session and the opportunity for public input. While some of the comments indicate that the displays were informative and well presented, the majority are negative. In some cases, the session was viewed as a facade and nothing but propaganda. Complaints are:

- no dissenting opinions were presented at the session;
- the session took place after rather than before logging;
- the information was too technical;
- the room was too small and too crowded;
- there was not enough time to view all of the information; and
- too much money had been spent on the displays.

Alternative methods to solicit public input are suggested, such as discussions, public hearings, and a public vote.

An overwhelming sentiment expressed is that the public was not adequately consulted prior to the government and industry decision to undertake logging in the Tsitika.

TSITIKA RESOURCE PLAN AND FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE

Over 50% of the comments specifically state that there should be no further logging or clearcutting in the Tsitika Watershed and particularly of old growth forests. Concerns are expressed that:

- the precautions in the Plan to protect the whales and their unique habitat at Robson Bight are not adequate;
- greater emphasis should be placed on creating larger buffer zones to prevent siltation;
- environmentally-sound public access is needed to protect wildlife;
- alternative logging methods, especially selective logging, and using lines versus roads to remove the timber should be used;
- the Plan does not recognize and incorporate non-monetary values; and
- the "no logging" option was not considered.

A few comments state that there is not sufficient public representation on the Committee.

NEW AND UNRESOLVED ISSUES

The most frequently mentioned issue is the lack of opportunity for meaningful public input. It is claimed that previous public input has been ignored and the public doesn't want to just be "informed", but rather wants to actually make the plans. Some of the comments state that this

time they hope public input will be considered.

The other main issues encompass:

- jobs, compensation and retraining for loggers;
- native land claims;
- forestry practices;
- the forest tenure system; and
- the role of power and multinationals in industry.

Several comments mention that all the environmental impacts of logging are not known and more studies should be undertaken.

VICTORIA

- Please save this last unlogged forest!

- The committee members who allowed this logging should be arrested - not the people who tried to protect the area.

- I wish something to be about this, because if you do not look to the people who are willing to protect the area you people will have a big problem in you hands.

- Stop clear cutting now.

- The short "clear cut" statement of the latter sums up much of what I feel. There are so many factors. Wilderness; ecosystems; tourism; integrity; etc. Yet, the stance I continually return to is the bio-centric stance. We must begin to see ecosystems as we have learn to see art - for it's own sake. Life for it's own sake. But if there's ever a human prospective it is to preserve rainforest and "sensitive" areas because it is from these pockets of nature that true knowledge and true wisdom exist. I heard a man from Iran say that his people deforested his country 3000 years ago. And the landscape that is left is only the human landscape/a desert of human stories and frustration. Wilderness is the heart of what makes us peaceful and wise beings. Without it we will go at each others throats. Furthermore, those that promote the destruction of wilderness promote human strife. As we have seen in the Tsitika it has been a place of confrontation. We must preserves for peace. All beings are alive and have rights. Biocentric values and the values we have as children we must preserve them along with the last remaining watersheds on the island. I hope you stop logging, now. Stop being a.....!!!

- I find that this facade of Public Input is criminal! The government is not being responsible to the people. Why were we not given the chance to input before the decisions were made. I find this show today is just to legitimize their actions and to make it look like we are being listened to. If you are listening why are you not acting upon our requests! I do not want any logging in the lower Tsitika until you can assure beyond a doubt, absolute proof. The logging before the studies were done is a crime.

- The killer whale population should be saved at all costs, even involving public donations to supplement other monies. Public roads, if any, should be kept to the very minimum, and closed to the general public use, because of the ecological sensitivity of the area. Would it be of use to incorporate this sensitive problem into a vote at large, at government level, to learn the wishes of the people on this subject?

- I am a very concerned citizen. I believe logging of the Tsitika would have a detrimental effect on the Rubbing beaches. A properly managed whale watching operation isn't harmful. To log it would not only destroy the beaches but also

make it a terrible eye sore & also destroy many other aspects of the area.

- Good to see public meetings like this which give a valid perspective of issues of this type.

- I agree with the above comment - we need to see more public input into logging of our areas. I am concerned about the effect on the whales and other wildlife especially.

- Impressive quality of the displays.

- A lot of $ spent on displays...do we cut <u>more</u> trees to pay for it? I would really like to see more responsible logging plans in our province - look to Sweden.

- Interesting; more public meetings needed, for a longer period of time than just one evening for a 6 hour period.

- Fun Fun Fun till MB takes the old growth away.

- It is somewhat encouraging to see - a public info-session where the attenders are not primarily linked to forestry i.e. in Victoria instead of Port Alberni. I sincerely hope that those opposed to logging, including myself, can have our voice heard. I also hope that the government will consider, honestly, the comments of us against logging the last watershed on the east coast. I also hope I will never have to explain to my grandchildren why we have no old growth (100 - 200 - 300 year old trees) left.

- A little too technical for the average man on the street. Some issues were poorly covered - reforestation; silviculture; and stand enhancement. A more public place would be better - a shopping mall?

- Informative displays and people, good job. It would be nice to see something detailing forestry's ties to Victoria.

- My comment is that logging of any sort should <u>not</u> occur in the Lower Tsitika valley. Some areas of this island must be left as intake undisturbed old growth and you as a forestry company (as opposed to strictly a logging company) should be as interested in this as anyone. The lower Tsitika with its other features (whales etc.) is a logical and in fact the only such area on the east coast of the island where this can now occur.

M-B must realize that it will face increasingly mounting public opposition to logging all the old growth in its TFL's - sometime soon it must know that it will have to start logging its second growth areas - and if it doesn't have enough to log - well so be it.

Selective logging can avoid the situation of having vast areas of timberland totally

"out of production" for 80 years! You must change your thinking, your equipment, the value you place in labour as opposed to equipment.

At rate that you are logging this island, the process is not sustainable, and the resource can scarcely be called "renewable". Old growth with its inherent secrets - secrets which will be vastly useful to the foresters of the future (as well as to many other disciplines and users) is definitely not a renewable resource unless we are to wait 350 to 1000 years.

I have not commented on the specifics of the "follow-up committee process" and the other processes that have occurred before it, but my feeling is that what may be legally right is not necessarily morally right, nor is it practically right from the overall forestry view point.

I appeal to your company to set aside its plans for logging in the lower Tsitika - the benefits of doing so will be worth one thousand times the logs and jobs which you fear to lose.

Think of your children's children...

- I am impressed by the display - a lot more effort went into this than has gone into other management plan information sessions I've seen - and it's nicely understandable by the general public. Perhaps a 2-day session in Victoria would be possible - for people who can't make it on the one day. I am 100% in favour of preventing further logging in the lower Tsitika valley - if we think that we understand enough about how eco-systems work and what makes wildlife (elk & whales alike) stay or go then we're being naive & egotistical. We just don't know these things for certain, & considering the uniqueness of the valley (WRT other watersheds already logged on the east coast of Van-island) & the worldwide wonder of Robson Bight, continued logging is just too risky & a risk I feel that is not worth taking.

- Get out of the lower Tsitika.

- I agree with what Dr. Philip Dearden said in the forest editorial in T-C Nov. 21/90. This is the most outstanding condemnation of the T.F.C. that we could ask for.

- Make it sustainable please. Be gentle on the whales.

- Let's ban clearcutting as quickly as possible.

- Stop logging the Tsitika. Need siltation data, gravel spawning data, some semblance of public support, responsible government, and love for what's left of our planet.

- Stop logging the Tsitika. Make the multi-nationals compensate loggers and keep

their profits in B.C. The forests belong to us! Direct operations towards recycling rather than destroying all of our old growth forests. Instead of pitting loggers vs. environmentalists - make McMillan Bloedel and Fletcher Challenge responsible for job loss and make them compensate!

- No logging in the lower Tsitika Valley period.

- The whole approach to forest management in this province must be changed so as to give weight to all ecological values of the forest.

- The Lower Tsitika must remain un-logged. Old growth forest must NOT be liquidated it is not "zero-growth timber"!

- Logging in the lower Tsitika Valley most not happen. It is difficult to question propaganda but propaganda is recognizable.

- I agree one hundred percent - I also believe it was most unfair to start logging before all were heard.

- Please save areas near which the Killer Whales rub near the beautiful beaches and satisfactorily approve the logging near buffer zones, create larger culverts so the drainage will not destroy the coastline and terrain. Adhere to Native Land Claims immediately so as not to create animosity with the Sacred Land. Listen to the People!

- Logging in the Lower Tsitika must be stopped. Native Land Claims have first priority.

- It is important to all of us to hold off logging until all other issues. Land claims. Whale habitat, etc, have been settled.

- A badly flawed process - put an end to the tactic, "talk and log". Put on a moratorium on logging this sensitive area until adequate public process and all investigative reports are concluded. Complete liquidation of all old growth is totally unwise and unacceptable. The control of our forests should be taken out of the TFL system and placed under local community councils containing reps from industry, the forest service, the union and all major user groups who in total would be more caring for our resources and achieve greater positive benefits from it. This is my conclusion after 50 years in the industry.

- So far the public input has been ignored. The public has lost patience with the so called public input process and views any committees as a cover to allow logging to continue in areas that we wish to have preserved. The long and sad history of the forest industry in B.C. confirms the industry in concentrated in the hands of a few large corporations that have systematically reduced the number of people employed in the industry while attempting to maximize profits. Thousands of jobs could be created if the tenure system was changed to allow regional

control and small woodlots. The Social Credit government has neither the will nor the desire to see this system changed. We have no confidence in this system.

- This follow-up committee has acted in complete bad faith. To allow logging before the complete public review process has been completed - utterly immoral. I have more faith in the tooth fairy!

- To come to Victoria and describe this farce as a "public process" is an outrageous lie.

- I was accosted by the Hotel Owner - something about we should be worried about aborted babies not trees!!

- Raping and slaughtering an entire ancient forest in the name of $ power greed is demented. You people won't stop till the world is a huge cement wasteland. We thee protestors arrested in the Tsitika are working for the peace and liberation, independence and freedom of all non-humon life. To think that humons can invade analyze and control everything on earth represents our bloated egos and greed for supremacy over the universe. S.M. Lesbians against logging.

- Is this really about the forests anymore? I think this whole thing has become one great battle between multinational corporations/government and the people - the everyday people that see the truth. You don't think it's the truth but you know what we think is the truth. I want to know how you put that wall around yourselves. There's b..... up to my chest in here. It's about time we started listening to each other. We all have some connection to the earth and our children. We'll stop looking at you as the enemy, we're trying, now it's time for you to throw away your financed shell and start looking at me as a human being.

- I would like to see a dedicated effort made to a pilot "selective cutting plot" to get real data for control old growth forests. I would also like to see the use of lines vs. roads for removing timber explored with necessary changes for coastal terrains.

- Nice show but no cigar - discussions are needed not sales jobs.

- It's really too bad we're being informed, rather than having input into the decisions. In other words public input sessions should really happen before the needed decisions are unilaterally made. Why are there only 2 public people on the follow-up committee, and why is their input ignored? Should this province really just be doing whatever the big business multinational logging companies tell us to do?!? P.S. Why wasn't anyone at the forum last night (U-Vic)?

- I am a concerned biologist and have studied killer whales for many years. I am <u>not</u> in favour of any logging in Robson Bight. I have also been involved in whale watching and feel it has minimal effect on marine mammals. I do not feel that logging has any part in the Tsitika Valley. I also feel that Louise Goulet should resign from Ecological Reserves for her slanderous comments towards Michael

Bigg. Please stop logging anywhere near Robson bight.

- I believe future generations will look back on our logging practices as an act of pure greed. Do not log the Tsitika. The few jobs are not anywhere near worth the sacrifice. Logging will destroy the part of the valley most worth saving.

- I am opposed to any logging the Robson Bight/Lower Tsitika area and I'm disappointed that we seem to need to debate the issue. It seems so clear that we must not clearcut forests anymore ESPECIALLY not in an area where whales congregate.

- Please try to recognize that the TFC Management plan is based on values of consumption and human use. There are many people of the general public who's values are different. And there are many people whose values are changing. No longer in these people's minds is the earth considered to be solely a resource base to be exploited. They recognize that all life has inherent value. In other words, life forms and eco-systems have value in their existence regardless of their benefit to humans. People who have more 'eco-centric' values do not regard forests as only good for economic or recreational use for humans.

  Much of the conflict between Foresters and Environmentalists is a conflict of beliefs and values. Some environmentalists feel strongly that the fate of life on earth is at stake if people don't shift their values to respect natural processes and eco-systems. Please try to understand why these people want to preserve native forests within a natural ecosystem.

  We (I consider myself to have deep ecological values) do not want to disrupt the lives and jobs of loggers in B.C. The fact is that a collapse of the forest industry is immanent. We have to change our economy now. And of course workers and communities must be given help through this change.

  Logging of Old Growth (native) forests must end.

- I've heard too much talk of "sustainable logging". Start now if you mean it....

  Leave all old growth alone and practise what you preach. According to your propaganda, you should manage just fine by logging only those sites that have previously been logged. PROVE IT!

- Well presented, a model for the rest of the industry.

- It hasn't taken 75 years to log all of South Vancouver Island; it is ridiculous to propose it will take 75 years to log the Tsitika.

- I feel outraged by human stupidity! There is more mud in the mouth of the Tsitika River and into the so-called Reserve of Robson Bight. This is a little hard to take to say the very least. Where do fish spawn when this occurs?? Why not

leave "old growth" intact for research purposes. How sad for Mother Nature. What fools the "Technicians" of modern business are!

I wonder when they'll regret taking the Old World into their profit loving New World.

The rain is natural, but these recent floods up Island are logging made. Shame! Shame! Shame!

- There is something wrong with society if any logging is allowed in the last river valley on the East Coast of Vancouver Island with any sizeable amount or original timber. A major part of our Heritage will have been squandered and lost forever! The proposed plan is rosier than meets the eye and omits a lot of things such effects on other types of wildlife - bird habitat, real siltation of the rivers and streams, potential blowdowns etc. I even wonder about the studies on the elk. Please - no logging of any form in the lower Tsitika!

- Yes, great displays but...how about considering NOT logging in such a unique world heritage site?

- I feel that logging should not be going on in 101 as the public hearing is completed.

- Maybe it's time to look at environmental concerns rather than aesthetic with regards to the Tsitika. I mean seriously, does it really matter that mountainsides look nice to passing pleasure cruisers? It doesn't take much of a brain to figure that out, does it? Non-utilitarian Environmentalism.

- I'm a concerned woman. What is happening environmentally in this province is a disgrace. Your propaganda here only is an attempt to further destroy the remaining pocket areas of wilderness. I resent this enforced disconnection from nature - for the sake of power and economic gain. What are the priorities in this province? I urge the people to demand a change in mind set.

- This room is far too small to be able to study the maps and information. In general I don't believe any more logging of watershed's should occur, but I would like to be able to make a better informed judgement. Today's display doesn't help due to crowds.

- I have followed the development of concern over logging parts of the Tsitika since 1978. I'm glad to have the chance to come to this public forum to talk to various representatives of the forest industry and members of the Interim Tsitika Planning Committee. I look forward to getting the summary of results of the public's opinions who came here today. I hope that industry will appreciate the value of the whales and the area for ecologically-concerned visitors. I hope that logging practices will take this into account and not log within 5 km of the Bight.

- This room is impossibly small and very crowded. It does not allow us to see displays except in bits and pieces - or enter into any kind of discussion.

- Unfortunate that those who may feel differently were not allowed a voice. Typical. The Gov't and industry need to listen to the people - $ is NOT always the end. There is inherent value in OLD GROWTH, that cannot be quantified, understood in terms of profit - in human terms. Some areas need to be saved only because they are THERE and have been for more than 10,000 years. Think about it please. It's a very simple concept. No memorization is required. No numbers, research just some basic, humans do not need to dominate change or/and destroy EVERYTHING.

- One doesn't quite know where to begin when addressing the Tsitika issue. I could talk about whales, I could talk about old-growth (that's zero-growth), I could talk about clearcutting, erosion, loss of habitat, biodiversity or I could talk about our appalling political system. The only reason M-B is logging the lower Tsitika - 1% of TFL 39 - is to make a power-hungry political point. You do not give one iota of what is going on in that valley. The slides are so bad in there that bight has begun to be silted up. Erosion on the cut blocks on Catherine ML is disgusting, Riparian zones are cut right down to the water - oh - but this won't have any impact on the stability of the watershed - will it Claude? Is this forest management? Is this an Integrated Watershed Management Plan? No this is B..... and its going to come to a big halt!

- Poor performance. This committee is a post-mortem examination of the situation. Not GOOD ENOUGH. Public input is useless if the trees are being cut. You don't want public input. Thank you.

- 1. Why is this room so small? Obviously the public cares more than you think, please take this into consideration.

  2. The public wants more input. We don't want to be informed of plans as you put it - we want to make the plans, after all we do own the forest land you are allowing to be cut.

  3. The representation of the public in the TFC is minimal, the public cares therefore we should be represented.

  4. Where is Native representation on TFC? When you are willing to listen to the public we will begin to respect you. Our views need serious consideration. We do not just need to be informed. Please listen.

- It is apparent that M.B. and our provincial gov't are not looking after the best interests of the local logging communities. The lofty goals, studies and research are not being applied to the long term interests of the people. This show at the Victoria Inn is a waste of money. I doubt that the government will take the public input and use it to our (the public's) best interests.

- The Robson Bight - Lower Tsitika area is unique in the world, no one has the right to put it at risk. There is a limit to what one can put a dollars and cents value on. The values inherent in this region must be calculated on the level of something unique which must be preserved for future generations, generations of people and of whales.

- I have a hard time hearing people say that "the public" do not want to log the Tsitika. Today is under no uncertain circumstances an accurate representation of the public. I feel if you took away all the people with preconceived ideas, there would not be very many people left in this room. The public is very apathetic and most would rather stay at home and watch events happening from the news. Unfortunately they do not get a very accurate idea of issues. I applaud the TFC for its hard work and integrated resource management which hopefully will be a blueprint for other valleys.

- This whole showcase of so called "information" is like a graveyard to me...everything is dead - even with the glossy images - moving images so polished; does not fool those of us who have been there with the whales and the trees. The only thing alive in this whole "show" are those trees and whales that you with your slick armament are attempting to destroy in the name of "economics". Such disappointment! You can't keep taking away from the land. Try a career change: recycling etc. Soon there will be no profit to be had then where will you go for your next exploitation?

- An excellent presentation. Old growth temperate rainforests of Vancouver Island should not be logged at all! It may cost jobs but it doesn't have to. The B.C. Gov't has no long term industrial plan; hence, if the Gov't had acted responsibly several years ago, the present confrontations would not be happening. It is not too late. The public environmentalists and logging industry alike should pressure Gov't for a plan that will stop old growth rainforest logging and support the industry while they retrain for new careers.

- I'm impressed with the display, but it hasn't changed my initial feelings. Old growth rainforests should not be logged at all on Vancouver Island. It would be for short term profits and not long term benefits. I want places to spend time in where I can sense my spiritual self. That is what old growth does for me.

- Enough studies. Get going on preserving a unique, old growth system, so that future generations may know what a natural environment really is. The Tsitika contains a relatively small amount of wood. Let the companies harvest their second growth forest if it's worth anything. If it isn't worth anything, why not?

- You need to preserve a lot more old growth forest. Our temperate rainforest is a priceless heritage and it could be a tremendous heritage for all the world to enjoy. Alaska has preserved 39% of its land for Wilderness and parks they have 17 wild rivers, we need a lot more parks in B.C. Save our old growth forest, we don't want to be known as Brazil North. We need places for our wildlife and fish

which will not be logged. We can support a large tourist industry for years to come if you will stop logging the old growth forest.

- I don't think the displays were very effective, because they didn't show well enough the relationships between the quality of land and the intended use. There seems to be a very scattered approach to all aspects of planning...and I certainly don't understand the little blocks of dear/elk ranges...I suppose they'll be limited to those areas? How considerate of us! I think its time we changed our values and stopped thinking about money as a priority. As far as I'm concerned real quality of life is far more important than money....What a backwards bunch of people we're dealing with.

- How sad that this was held after the fact. The room is far too small for the interested people. Good propaganda attempt.

- A waste of time for people concerned with seeking information. We need a forum - before logging, not after. This glitzy show is just that - a show.

- This is the last unlogged portion of a watershed on the East Coast of Vancouver Island and it should be completely preserved!!!

VANCOUVER, NOVEMBER 30 1990

53 COMMENTS

PUBLIC INPUT AND INFORMATION

About 25% of the comments received in Vancouver contain positive statements about the information session. In these comments, the session is described as a thorough, well balanced presentation, providing the opportunity to see both sides of the issue. Representatives are viewed as being eager and helpful. More sessions of this type are encouraged. In one comment McMillan Bloedel is congratulated for having the courage to talk about the issue.

The majority of comments, however, are not supportive of the information session. Criticisms are that:

- the session was held too late, after logging has already started;
- it was conducted in cramped facilities;
- there was too much "propaganda";
- there was little or no information from other sources, such as environmental and community organizations and tree planting associations; and
- the TFC representatives should have been more patient with people attending the session.

Public hearings rather than information sessions are cited as the more appropriate way to obtain public input.

TSITIKA RESOURCE PLAN AND FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE

About 13% of the comments agree with the Plan, finding it comprehensive and considerate of all values and resources.

Objections to the Plan are varied. One comment expresses the opinion that the concept of integrated resource management is not possible because vital parts of an ecosystem cannot be "managed." Suggestions for changes to the Plan include:

- no further logging;
- larger ecological reserves;
- more native input;
- more recreational areas;
- smaller clearcuts;
- use of alternative or new forestry methods;
- better monitoring of developments, such as an environmental ombudsmen; and
- the inclusion of non-monetary values, such as the ecological integrity of the watershed and the importance of old growth forests.

The process is viewed as being unbalanced and the Committee discredited for having a logging industry bias.

NEW AND UNRESOLVED ISSUES

The issues of public input and awareness are frequently mentioned in the comments. The opinion is that sufficient public input has not been obtained and included in the decision making process. There is a good deal of anger in the comments that logging has already started in the Lower Tsitika, prior to completion of all of the whale studies and before soliciting public opinion. More information and all of the facts are requested. Even some of the comments that are generally in favour of the session, state that more public education and presentation of all of the information are good ideas.

Other concerns deal with current logging practices, insufficient studies, road building techniques and employment. Some comments reflect on the fact that it is too bad there has been so much conflict and hostility over the Tsitika issue.

VANCOUVER

- Amazingly comprehensive plan - all values, people, resources sensitively considered - congratulations!

- Where are the traditional Native Land boundaries. No certificate of approval from the Aboriginal Administration on Jurisdictions.

- We need more recreation areas - ie. wider than they are now so people have more area to hike, etc. in - IMPORTANT for tourism!

- This process seems unbalanced.

- The display is too cramped to absorb anything much. The presence of an anonymous TV crew from MB recording my conversation without my permission did not enhance my ability to learn about the issues. In fact, I consider it an abuse of the public process and would suggest that MB be invited to station its camera outside the room and identify itself to prospective interviewees.

- I'm sick and tired of listening to the tirade of the environmentalist movement lately. I'm coming to believe that there is another side to the story. My congratulation to MB for having the courage to talk to me about this issue. All is not as bleak as I have been led to believe.

- We shouldn't be apologists for wanting to preserve the valley. Don't log it.

- The day will come when we will appreciate the thought and efforts put into fighting to stop logging which will affect this unique ecosystem. I also feel that the education process ie. UBC and other institutes are funded by self interesting groups.

- I would like to congratulate you on your effort here tonight...your people were very informative and patient, and explained things well...even when on the "hot seat"! This plan is well rounded and all the agencies concerned seemed to have addressed the issues to the best of their ability. I really feel it's important that everyone sees every side to these issues and that there's not just one voice and one opinion! P.S. Clearcuts are ugly but there's no way around that. It's the SIZE of them that's really depressing.

- Very thorough presentation. Too bad the public can't get all the information so they can make an informed decision! Thanks and good luck.

- Clearcuts too large. Need to resolve native claims generously. Need much larger staff budget for Min. of Environment. Need to evaluate non-monetary values such as carbon sink, biodiversity and account GDP as a fraction of the resources left. Need environmental ombudsman. Would like to see larger ecological reserves with no people allowed. Would like to see all gov't reports and

documents/correspondence on non bleached recycled paper. Would like to see more public sessions like this. Found reps often said they didn't have info and redirected me. Would like to have a 1/2 hour intro tour of the display room. Would like the "5 year plan" to be presented seven years in advance. Would like a common data base of info in full public access. Would like to confirm that public participation is included in the decision-making process. Would like to see biodiversity studies mandatory. Would like to see only "alternative" or new forestry methods - intensive, labour-intensive, community wood lots... More economic incentives, "how to" info on "value added" wood industries. Would like to see wilderness tourism needs planned for including old growth. Would like ecological reserves larger and including high value old growth also. Want stumps, snags, logs left for habitat and food for various animals - owls, woodpeckers. Would like the rep from the forest service to have more patience with the public..."if you have all the answers, go over there and write them down".

- Moratorium on logging old-growth. Bring in referendums.

- M & B and the TFC has done an excellent job addressing the issues and multiple integrated land use issues. The information was well laid out and the committee members were very eager to help with questions. Keep up the good work in the Tsitika.

- Why is MacBlo pushing the logging thru before completion of studies!!

- It's disheartening that the only way you people seem capable of analyzing anything is strictly in terms of finances (i.e. its either logging or tourism). What about the ecological integrity of the watershed? What about the diversity and the importance of old growth in that equation? It is just the same old industry - government b.....

- If MacBlo wants to log Robson Bight why doesn't he log another area? The cost of logging Robson Bight and/or another source will not differ. So why not log another area rather than Robson Bight!

- An informed and balanced presentation of the issues.

- Would like to have seen an environmentalist booth & perhaps a community booth as well. The forum & presentation was excellent & should help the understanding of all logging issues etc...& bring all of us to a middle ground. Let's do this for all watersheds etc...

- If nobody trusts the government or big business, what is the point of this follow-up committee?

- Want public input... the companies have already started logging?? Shame. Shame. I hope to see no more logging in this valley. The ecological reserves seem ill-conceived - no corridors for animals. A pie graph is no replacement for trust.

- This is a very effective way to present as to what is going on.
- A tremendous amount of work has gone into the facts of this process. Unfortunately people will not see the good work that is being & has been done!
- Is this a propaganda show for a new industry - gov't spa? Club Tsitika very little full-truths, unacceptable affronting business attitudes and general profiteering b..... - Thanks so much
- "and how about hospitals and schools and social programs in the resource based community, you clot"
- Why are we always on the defensive. This is a fair and open display of the hopes and dreams of planned integrated resource management. Tree cheers!
- Very well done. Lot of effort put forth by all involved. People handle questions very well. TFC is working. Keep up the good work.
- If these trees are so valuable, can't some harvesting occur without it looking like a moonscape. If not then it should be left alone!
- An impressive effort to inform the gen. public - I hope the TFC committee has benefitted by it.
- Excellent forum for good discussion. Plans look good.
- If people were less sure that they know everything all about these topics, and more open to <u>really</u> listening to each other, we would probably all learn more. It seems like so much trying to convince each other, rather than discuss/or admit that there are holes and conflicting information, statistics & techno-jargon. I wish the human-race good luck, apparently we're going to need it... at 20 years old very depressing. Thanks a lot for the inheritance.
- Forestry practices are usually very sound and knowledge continually makes it better. As a forestry student at BCIT, I am becoming very educated and see the good in our logging practices. Education of the public is a necessity at this time so that everyone can understand. This event is a step in this direction.
- This is inadequate - A public hearing is required - not just in Port McNeill! Public hearings & public input are required <u>before</u> decisions are made that are irreversible.
- Would like to have seen a tree planters association or tree planter's company represented here as well as an environmental group with interest in the Tsitika Valley. I'm glad you've held some kind of gathering but I thought this was to be open forum hearing - discussion on the issue of logging the old growth in the valley. I believe the process - practice of clear cut has to either end! or change

radically. Actually a total halt to logging old growth in the province would be seriously considered otherwise more and more people are going to be upset until a large study is undertaken.

- There must be no further roadbuilding downstream from #101. Road access to a part only 250m from Robson Bight will inevitably lead to disturbance of the whales (either by trucks or humans)

- How many areas do we know that whales use as they do Robson Bight? Only one - right? So why take foolish chances? Give the whales a break. Don't log anywhere it might have an adverse impact on them - nowhere that may cause siltation to find its way onto the rubbing beaches. Isn't this the only sound and appropriate way to go?

- We have reached a critical point with regards to the environment. The most precious and essential natural resources are being exploited for economic gain. It is time to rethink our priorities, preservation is basic for our survival. Ecological diversity and the importance of our wilderness has been disregarded, instead we have manipulation by government and industry, MacMillan Bloedel is a prime example trying to pit loggers against the environmentalists, this is a cheap shot and extremely transparent. What jobs will there be once the forests are all gone? What countries will you move into next to take their resources? There have been far too many compromises made for corporate greed and profit already. The last bit of wilderness remaining must be preserved for the future generations. I end with a quote: "Man did not weave the web of life. He is but one strand within it. What man does to the web he does to himself." Stop the mistruths and start telling the public the real social and environmental costs of raping the earth!

- No logging in the Tsitika - it was the last remaining natural and wild valley on the east coast of Vancouver Island. There is no need for any logging there. We don't need monster wooden housing space for stupid people. We shouldn't adapt to this reality. Are we competing with Brazil and Malaysia?

- 1. With all these mistakes; surely we are learning. 2. All things are desperately interconnected. 3. Pitting environmentalists against those who depend on the forest industry for their livelihood only benefits the corporations and their political yes-men.

- Current logging practices are at odds with maintaining forests - there is no "sustaining" possible at the frenzied, wasteful, destructive level that is currently, often secretly, going on.

- I enjoyed the opportunity to understand both sides of the argument.

- Vital parts of an ecosystem - ie. old growth forest, fish, animal life - are not RESOURCES to be MANAGED. Using Orwellian terms to cover up reality is a scary indication of a mind's working. Tsitika is not there for corporation profit

- to be "HARVESTED" - "sustainable forest management" is often contrary to "sustainable life".

- No representative from Ministry of Tourism? I circumnavigated Vancouver Island this summer on a research vessel. Down the East Coast of Van. Island to Nanaimo, the amount of clear cut logging down to the water line and on steep slopes was appalling. I am not opposed to logging in B.C. but it must be carried out in a more responsible manner. Attitudes of foresters must change and a thought to future generations must be given. When most of B.C. more spectacular areas have been logged we won't have anything to support B.C's second largest industry - tourism.

- The human race is absolutely hopeless!

- Too bad M & B couldn't back off until the current round of studies on whales and on sedimentation have been completed.

- I am concerned that insufficient water quality studies have been done over the period of 1978-1990. Silt and loss of water due to seasonal run off caused by logging could seriously change the aquatic environment of Robson Bight. Orca may have been using the Robson Bight beaches since the last ice age (10,000 years). What right does logging have to alter this ecosystem? Studies have been recently initiated for carefully monitoring water quality - but this is going on <u>after</u> and <u>during</u> the active alteration of the watershed.

- I agree with logging Robson Bight because as I understand it is one of the most well planned and managed watershed in B.C. It will be interesting to see if any effect on the whales occurs, hopefully studies will be conducted professionally over a number of years to see the results.

- B.C. forests needs to respond to comparisons made between USA/Sweden and B.C. practices. More P.R. and a better public image would go a long way. You've done little to give us reason to trust your management of our lands. Even the young foresters I have met are disillusioned. I hope all the effort you have put into this evening pays off. Maybe you just need more time and money from the government!

- I am concerned that after losing public credibility in the Carmanah, M & B were determined to rush into the Tsitika. If the company wants to convince the public of their sincerity and concern for all resources they would have held off the Tsitika. Scarcely good diplomacy! The Bight is a special place and we should not be compromising it!

- Cannot figure out the relationship between logging on the land and whales on the beaches. Sure would be nice if the whales habitat was protected from water observation.

- There seems to be a bias on the committee towards the logging industry. It would be nice to see some representation from tourism, recreation businesses, outdoor recreation groups, native groups, international interests (B.C. as an international tourist destination is critical for the future of B.C.) Logging and tourism can co-exist. Let's see some more middle ground solutions from a more diverse committee!

- There seems to be little discussion of the value of a mature forest left intact. It may at this time be difficult to be a dollar value to compare but perhaps another unit of measure can be used. Amidst all the criticism there is still immense credit due to the work and energy put in by all the committee members. Keep it up and let's see some more input from the public. Can't wait to see the results of the survey.

- An expensive way to educate the public, if in fact the hard core can be educated at all!

- Thank you. The lights are going out so will write in comments.

2.0 WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS PRESENTED AT THE INFORMATION SESSIONS

Twelve written submissions were received at the information sessions. Nine were submitted in Campbell River and three in Victoria.

A brief summary of the submissions is presented below, followed by reproductions of the original submissions.

SUMMARY OF THE SUBMISSIONS

The twelve submissions are critical of the Plan, the Committee, the public input and information process and the manner in which developments in the Tsitika Watershed are proceeding.

Most of the submissions call for a moratorium on further logging. In some cases, the moratorium would apply to all logging in the Tsitika valley, while in other cases only to logging in the lower Tsitika. The need to protect the whales at Robson Bight and preserve old growth forests are repeatedly mentioned as the main reasons. The importance of maintaining biological diversity and original gene pools, particularly with the impending threat of "global warming" are stressed. It is suggested that logging be halted until all necessary studies are completed.

Over 50% of the submissions state that public input should have been obtained before logging started and not after. In particular, criticisms are directed at logging in Block 101, with limited input opportunities for the public. As well, the opinion is expressed that public input has not really been listened to.

Current methods of logging, especially clearcutting, are generally not acceptable. Clearcutting is cited as the cause of the recent flooding in the valley. Alternative logging methods are recommended. Logging on steep slopes and near Robson Bight is also criticized.

The composition of the Committee is viewed as not being representative of the public and it is suggested that more environmental and native input should be included.

Concerns are also expressed about:

- logging access roads being constructed;
- native land claims;
- lack of adequate silviculture;
- job losses;
- foreign ownership in the forest industry; and
- the export of raw logs.

Increased tourism activity and more community managed forests (wood lots) are cited as viable economic options.

SUBMISSION - CAMPBELL RIVER

Dear Sirs/Madams:

Thank you for inviting public input towards a plan for the Tsitika Valley watershed.

I am opposed to any further logging of the watershed. I believe the recent rains and floods and slides throughout the lower mainland and Island speak strongly. We must stop believing we can manipulate nature. We must protect precious resources (whales and old growth, etc.) and learn to live off what we have already manipulated and/or damaged.

Jobs "lost" due to changes in forestry practices (from mining trees to farming them) need to be re-seen as not "lost" jobs but as "different" jobs: thinning, selective logging, and secondary and tertiary light industries (furniture? construction, wood working of all kinds could increase our "income" in B.C. - exporting raw logs and lumber seems ludicrous). I would like to see a shift to more community managed forests also. Multinational companies' primary interest is profit, not sustainability.

As a parent, foster parent, school trustee, and partner in an oyster farming operation, I have grave concerns about:

1. the role model we are for youth - we talk about recycling, conserving, etc., but continue to condone log waste, and soil degradation, and stream and fish habitat destruction. We must change our ways. Our survival is at stake.

2. the role model we are for other provinces and countries - we criticize Brazil for slash and burn techniques, but continue to use out-dated, harmful techniques here. B.C. should be a model of futuristic forestry, and must work to retain as much old growth as possible, by concentrating on nurturing areas already harvested.

3. the simplistic pitting of loggers against environmental loggers jobs are important to most people. But the sustainability of jobs is not being threatened by conservationists!! At the rate we are losing our forests, the jobs will diminish anyway. Planting, cultivation must be increased drastically. We should be planting twice what we cut, then thinning to maximize the land base use.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

E.M. Shannon

SUBMISSION - CAMPBELL RIVER

Written before coming to this meeting. Opinions haven't changed.

RE: Tsitika Information meetings.

I have visited the Tsitika Valley and I have reviewed what little information the M.O.F. has released on this area to date.

Quite simply, let me state that I consider the Provincial Government has bungled over the Tsitika. I am left with the impression that the only party they wish to accommodate is that giant company, MacMillan Bloedel. They have consistently ignored public concern - the last fiasco being to allow MacBlo to log Block 101 before all of these information meetings were held.

Can I ask the M.O.F. to call a moratorium on any more logging in the Lower Tsitika and not to allow MacBlo to extend anymore roads into this area. Can;t the last unlogged watershed on the East Coast of Vancouver be saved for timber harvesting?

A.C. Brooks
Biologist (ret'd)

SUBMISSION -CAMPBELL RIVER

Statement to the Tsitika Follow Up Committee on the Public Information Sessions:

This process is totally and absurdly flawed. The original concept was to talk to and listen to the public **before** logging in the lower Tsitika. Now that block 101 will be totally clear cut in two weeks, now that 30 people have been arrested, now that 8 fallers have been cutting 27 hectares for 4 weeks, now and only now have these sessions in locations other than Port McNeill. And now you are taking a poll. The public can only participate in the poll by appearing at one of the information sessions. But there is nothing to stop Canadian Women in Timber, all the Share forces and the mill workers from being transported by M & B to each and every session. This is a democracy with mockery as the prime ingredient and a public completing duped by a multi national company.

The Tsitika Follow Up Committee itself is a fraud. Only two of the members represent the public. All the other employees are of logging operations, representatives from the M&B monopoly and Ministry of Logging officials. Even so, both public representatives are opposed to logging in the lower Tsitika. And they too oppose the process of log first, listen later. There is no Native or environmental representation on the Tsitika Follow Up Committee.

We keep hearing from M&B that the Tsitika is their showcase logging operation and that it has been very well studied and documented. Western Canadian Wilderness Committee has done an extensive critique of the clear cut operation and that document should be studied by the Tsitika Follow Up Committee before further destruction takes place. In addition, the government is contracting out $130,000 to pay for a preliminary study of siltation and sediment in the Tsitika. That study won't be completed until March 1991. This proves that there is still much that is unknown.

This is the last time that I will participate in this flawed process. If the government and M&B (there seems to be absolutely no separation in their corrupt cooperation) continues to log after these sessions, they will lose what very little credibility they have in the eyes of the general public. What we need and what we demand is a full royal commission on forestry in B.C. and a moratorium on the logging of all our ancient forests.

Sincerely,

Naomi Rachel

SUBMISSION - CAMPBELL RIVER

Tsitika Follow-up Committee:

RE: Tsitika Watershed Integrated Resource Plan

Dear Committee Members:

Scientist in most nations now agree that the so called "greenhouse effect" will result in severe climate change around the world.

There is further agreement that the rate of temperature change that will occur may to too great for many forest species to accommodate. The result could be mass die-out in many of our forested areas over the next half century.

Our best bet for maintaining essential forest cover during a period of climate change is to retain the maximum species diversity and natural resilience that is presently found only in our ancient forests.

It is therefore of extreme importance that we immediately cease logging operations in all our ancient forests. Intensive forest management must be restricted to previously logged areas. Economic factors must accommodate themselves to the realities of survival.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Porter

Richard P.R. Porter

Aswea D. Porter

Maya R. Dennis

SUBMISSION - CAMPBELL RIVER

RE: Tsitika Watershed Resource Plan

Dear Follow up Committee:

The fact that logging was allowed before proper public input and before outstanding native concerns were addressed is a basic flaw in the whole process of planning. It must be made clear to the government of B.C. that the issue of native land claims must be settled. The public must know which are public lands and which are native lands and only then may the owners decide on proceeding with any plans.

The plan for the Tsitika was approved in 1978. Since 1978 much as changed and must has been learned. The whales were not considered in the original plan. The World Commission on Environment and Development had not even begun and global warming had not even been known in 1978. These are significant flaws in the original plan and must be considered.

The issue of global warming seems to be of great concern to the scientists of the world but seems to be of no concern to politicians and resource managers. The conservation of bio diversity may be as important as global warming to the future of the planet.

To sum up: Settle the native lands claims
End Clearcut logging
Before logging is to proceed stocks of the original genetic types as those removed from the forest must be growing and be ready to replace those stocks removed.

Yours truly,

Gordon R. Merrick

SUBMISSION - CAMPBELL RIVER

TSITIKA FOLLOW UP COMMITTEE

I would like to present the following questions and comments to the committee:

1. Why was logging in Block 101 allowed to proceed before public hearings took place and environmental studies were completed?

2. Why are there only two public representatives on this committee and why were Native People not invited?

3. Is it usual practice to allow a logging company permission to build a road into a timber license area that is under study? I understand MacBlo has permission to extend the road toward Block 102 which is only 1 1/2 km. from Robson Bight. It appears a foregone conclusion that logging will be allowed to proceed in this sensitive area despite studies and public input, otherwise the cost of the road will be a loss to MacBlo. If this be the case, then why waste taxpayer's money on studies and public meetings?

4. What is meant by model management plan? This may look good on paper but I saw nothing other than the usual desecration when I visited the area a few weeks ago. While driving the logging road I noticed clearcuts up to a river's edge. In the Catherine Creek area steep slopes were logged causing mud slides, one of which came down only 30 feet from our vehicle.

5. I would like to know specifically what studies have been done and which are being done. Has a botanical inventory been taken? Has anyone looked into the possibility of marbled murrelets breeding in the area? As you are probably aware, these birds are endangered because of the destruction of old growth which is their nesting habitat, ie. they nest in the thick moss on the branches of mature conifers. The areas looks to me like ideal nesting habitat. Surely logging anywhere in the lower Tsitika will disturb the seasonal feeding patterns of elk and deer and other species, not to mention killer whale habitat.

6. By what process does this committee proceed? Does it simply tally the number of pros and cons to logging the lower Tsitika from public input? Does it consider the opinion of a logger's wife, for example, who is concerned about her husband's salary equal to the opinion of a member of the public who may be an ecologist? Surely this is a matter which goes beyond mere public opinion - there is too much at stake.

Comments:

I would like to remind you that the entire watershed of the Tsitika was proposed as an ecological reserve by the B.C. Fish and Wildlife Branch in 1972. The Robson Bight area was also recommended as a "National Site of Canadian Significance" and a "Canadian Landmark" by Parks Canada in 1982. The Parks report warned that logging of the upper and lower Tsitika might lead to deterioration of core killer whale habitat and the surrounding area.

Any further roads or logging in this area would be an insult to the people of British Columbia, be they native or non-native. The area should be preserved for its biodiversity and unique ecology. More money is made from Tour Companies than would be made from logging the area which would ruin the scenic qualities.

Globally we are fast becoming the "Amazon of the North". Lets preserve some of our unique stands of ancient forest and the plants and animals within them for future generations to enjoy and as ecological study areas gene pools. The present ecological reserve area at Robson Bight it pathetically small.

Finally I would like to say that if the millions of dollars that are spent on special committees, studies, public meetings was simply used to buy back land and compensate logging companies we would be able to save areas such as these.

Betty J. Brooks

SUBMISSION - CAMPBELL RIVER

November 27, 1990

SUBMISSION TO THE
TSITIKA RIVER FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE

INTRODUCTION:

I am a legal secretary, veteran of numerous environmental struggles, and still trying to keep this country liveable.

I come today to register my total dis-satisfaction and disappointment about the manner the Tsitika River and watershed have been and still are being trashed by MacMillan-Bloedel.

Let me acknowledge at the outset that there are millions of things I do not know about Forestry and logging, - but I have a modest grasp of arithmetic, and my eye-sight is o.k.

From my quick look around the Tsitika recently, and my stay at the chilly Blockade Camp at Catherine Creek, I am of the opinion that if the Tsitika job represents the new enlightened logging we were promised when we attended the Tsitika hearings in the late 1970's, then we, the Public, have been seriously mis-led.

We were led to believe the Tsitika would end up a veritable wilderness paradise - 'just as is portrayed in the flossy propaganda material put out by Mac-Blo. Not knowing your Committee members personally, I do not know if you genuinely tried to make things better - and failed, or if you went along with the usual logging performance.

REALITY

The only improvement over the regular clear-cut devastation I could notice was the grass planted along the main road. One of the M & B fallers told me a while back that he did try to fall trees away from the river instead of into and across it, for a change.

You have to question the integrity of the B.C. Government, which advertised public information meetings, at which our input would be sought, BEFORE logging proceeded in the Lower Tsitika, but then gave M & B the go-ahead before the meetings were held. Mac-Blo is rushing at those steep hillsides as though its entire future depends on grabbing Block 101 immediately, and has used this block as a lever to threaten its employees with unemployment unless they cut it right now.

As for B.C. Government environmental policy, I suppose when the Courts are clogged and the Jails filled with young people and Natives trying to look after the environment, and turning to Civil Disobedience when no one is listening to their cries of dismay over what is happening, then the Company, with approval of Government, can brutalize the last hillside, valley, river and beach.

At the Catherine Creek Blockade, the protesters were threatened by louts and goons, driving company vehicles.

During the recent heavy rainfalls, the Tsitika turned into a forest of mud as the scalped hillsides slid down, and numerous slides have buried the main road. Clearing them presents a problem, since the fluid mass keeps coming. One blockader's car is trapped behind the slides. Likely it will be trashed by loggers before the owner can retrieve it, it and when M & B denies the landslides in the Tsitika have anything to do with their logging practices...!

That the Forest Industry has brought itself into a state of crisis in British Columbia has to be apparent to even the most ignorant. B.C. is fast cutting itself out of wood. We are looking at another system-collapse. There is no way in Creation such gross over-cutting can be sustainable. Your unfriendly Share groups, conned by Industry and trucked around in Company buses, know the situation as well as you and I. They have opted for the illusion that they have healthy logging communities, just needing to be left alone while they scalp what Old Growth is left before turning on abundant second growth - prosperity for ever and all that bunk, - if only the rest of us would mind our own business and stay home. (OUR trees, air, soil and water!)

Professional foresters, who must know better, have justified every conceivable ecological disaster to our land base, - to long as noting interfered with the expeditious removal of the boss's cash crop. Anyone asking questions is snowed, conned, brushed off and lied to. Is it any wonder ordinary people become cynical?

Relative to Mac-Blo's Watershed Management, I ask all of you to take a good look around the hundreds of acres of clear-cutting in the headwaters of the Salmon and While Rivers and their feeder creeks. Have you heard M & B offering to pay for the damage their disastrous floods caused in Sayward this past couple of weeks? The public is stuck with enormous costs. Now the Tsitika Watershed is seriously impacted, and few see any need to change accepted logging procedures.

We assume the report of the late Mike Bigg, the whale expert, was favourable to saving the whales and critical of the logging, or it would have been made public. Where also is the Federal Impact Study, and the Consultant's Report?

We are weary of hearing Company and Government assurances that for every tree cut in B.C. three are re-planted. I believe the correct statement is that for every tree harvested in British Columbia, at least ten are destroyed in the process, and only three are re-planted.

With the environment on everyone's lips, as people are told from every source that unless we reverse our tide of human destruction, the whole thing can go down the tube, just try saving one small part of our environment. Young people on the recent blockade were chased by police and loggers, as well as set on by savage dogs. Their Court problems will go on for quite a while. Now, have any of you ever heard of any corporate polluters, thieves or environmental wreckers in Jail? They are seldom fined, and their permits are exceeded many times over. This is Justice?

I except Prof. Dearden and Mr. Ed Mankelow from the above remarks, since it appears they did try to ensure higher standards, but were working against a stacked deck.

We are accustomed to being snowed and conned at these public meetings. For my part, I think a full public enquiry is warranted, especially since I have seen the Tsitika Valley, with its vast clear-cuts, and mud-slides.

Forestry is becoming a Sun-set Industry - and when the Old Growth is liquidated and the new Plantation Crops produce only second-class wood, you gentlemen will be in a similar fix to the rest of us. Perhaps you will know what to do?

The process has failed us miserably in the Tsitika, and while I admit Mac-Blo didn't get the road the total distance to the estuary, plus log booms in the whale area, nor their town, as the Company originally planned, the net result is there for all to see - namely the Tsitika River, watershed hillsides and scenery are receiving the usual brutal logging treatment, and apparently with your Committee's full approval (or almost full approval).

CONCLUSION:

So, the word from this Senior Blockader is: ABSOLUTELY NO MORE LOGGING IN THE LOWER TSITIKA VALLEY.

Respected Submitted by

Ruth Masters

SUBMISSION - CAMPBELL RIVER

Dear Sir/Madam:

Thank you for inviting public input toward a plan for Tsitika Valley Watershed. I don't like the fact that there is log going on right now in the lower part of the Valley that may have an impact on Robson Bight. The studies and these public hearings should happen before the logging not after. So lets stop the logging for now and wait for the studies and public hears.

I also feel it is time to change a lot of our logging practices in B.C. Stop the mining of our forest and start farming. Steep slopes should not be log, clear cutting need to stop and go to more selective logging. And stop to the export of raw logs. A shift to more community managed forests (wood lots). Multi-national companies primary interest is profit not sustainability. More silviculture, value-added manufacturing of forest products.

We need to save our valley bottom old growth which is the lower Tsitika.

Yours truly,

Clark Munro

SUBMISSION - CAMPBELL RIVER

Dear Tsitika Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity - post Block 101 - for my comments and recommendations on TWIRP and what I see as a different future for the lower Tsitika.

No plan, especially a government-friendly one, is sacrosanct. Even MoF and industry officials must learn by mistakes and adapt to a more aware body of public opinion.

In 1978, in spite of public and fisheries and environmentalists urgent requests to save this one last watershed, TWIRP was a plan primarily to get timber profits out of this Vancouver Island valley.

Most people know a lot more (as did many researchers in 1972-76) about the other values of this last east coast river system. But even now we don't know why up to 100 orcas meet to rub at Robson Bight or what changes to this natural system will bring an end to this wonder unique to the whole world?

What was the hurry to drive the damaging road down past Block 101 and then to smash the trees of this small steep area down in such a frantic rush? I have seen those fallen trees - they are almost all splintered, shattered, hung up on each other and in smashed piles of criss-crossed logs. What a despicable way to treat tall straight old trees!

On October 29 and 30, I saw the log jams in the swollen, dark-brown Tsitika and the rampaging brown Catharine Creek; and was almost badly injured by landslides at the bridge area at 2:30 a.m. on October 30.

On the weekends of the 11th of November, and then on the 25th, I wasn't able to get into the Tsitika lower valley area because of landslides. I wonder how many of these slides onto the road were due to logging in places which were supposed to be excluded due to unstable soils, clay on rock etc.?

How can one observe these fine "harvesting methods" if you can't see this Plan in operation due to rotten clear cutting on steep rocky slopes?

I recommend that the relevant Section 60, Part 2 of the Forest Act be used to suspend McBlo rights in the lower Tsitika (and perhaps elsewhere) on the basis that "the failure of performance or compliance is causing or may imminently cause serious damage to the environment".

Why are B.C. foresters still operating full steam ahead using 40 year-old erroneous belief? In the 1950's foresters in western North America, with the eager help of big industry, came out with an amazing scheme:

The Pacific Coast forests were "decadent", rotten, a "biological desert" (can you believe this?). So the war was on - led by 4 groups of companies with their own foresters backed-up willingly by government and university forestry teachers. The resulting rampage of "liquidating the old

growth" gave us the criminally -large and destructive clear cuts - visible from the moon!

The native forest has been so quickly decimated, and greatly wasted, that we are in danger (unless a few brains and ethics get in the way of greed and stupidity) of ending up on Vancouver Island with a few discontinuous remnants of the once-great rain forests, remnants too fragmented to keep the biological diversity all species and all future forests need to survive.

There are only half-a-dozen major watersheds (not in Parks) left on western Vancouver Island - will they all be gone in 10 years or in 20 years? MoF can't tell us or is afraid to.

We are told we must compromise. How can one work with a company like McBlo which, when finally forced to come up with a compromise plan in the Caramanah in 1988, proudly announced a plan which would clear cut all but 2% of the valley?

The public will no longer accept this type of "compromise" even with the lovely TV new star-Ray Smith!

The compromise plan that I must insist be considered is that the lower Tsitika Valley - the 4400 ha below the Catharine Creek-Tsitika junction - be set aside as a wilderness. It seems that only about 1300 ha of this lower valley could be logged in a "sustainable" way, so the employment and industry figures for profit shouldn't be too difficult to compensate for. This wilderness proposal (see WCWC for details) amounts to only 3% of the industrial forest land in the Tsitika valley.

The propaganda about jobs instigated by government and big industry is unhelpful to compromise and planning for 'sustainable' jobs. I would like to see a study of the value and number of jobs logging this 1300 ha as opposed to the value of an untouched lower valley, the value of the critical valley-bottom winter range for elk and deer, the priceless impact of unbroken green from ocean to alpine along the coast at the estuary ..... There is already over $20 million/year in tourism jobs from whale-watching.

It is not true, as we keep hearing, that industry must clear cut these native forests in order to get new "sustainable forests" quickly planted so there will be "jobs forever". In this lower Tsitika, for instance, the mountains rise steeply to almost a mile high; these unstable, rocky slopes will be so ravaged and eroded and the river silted and changed forever that reforestation will take hundreds of years in most areas. The Big 4 conglomerates will have their profits safely in other ventures and the loggers' jobs will be "down the river".

Setting aside this 3% as the Lower Tsitika Wilderness could be considered part of the BC goal (Bruntland, NDP, Valhalla Society, Work Wildlife Fund etc.) of doubling the 6% of BC now in parks and various wilderness reserves.

This modest goal is well explained and its impact on jobs and forest economics well-researched by Simon Fraser University's Natural Resources students. A summary attached gives valuable results from the cost study.

The Ministry of Forests must exercise its Wilderness Mandate in this lower Tsitika - if this remaining public treasure is not a wilderness candidate, then the concept is another government deception.

I ask that the logging road down the valley from the Catharine Creek bridge on be discontinued.

Thank you for your consideration of my request.

Melda Buchanan

SUBMISSION - VICTORIA

Dear Sir:

I attended the Public Forum on the Tsitika held at Queen Victoria Hotel this afternoon and was not amused.

Over the past several years I have been privileged to fly over most of this great province as a pilot and owner of a small air charter business. I was born and raised in Vancouver, and I have watched as the Forestry Industry moved from crosscut saws to massive clearcuts.

I have watched while ownership (and profits) of the industry changed from total local ownership to the present near total foreign ownership.

I have watched the number of jobs in the forest rise until the time when multinationals gained ownership, and then watched as large machines destructive to the environment began replacing men so that although the amount wood removed increased, the number of jobs decreased.

I have watched overharvesting - and no amount of tricky figuring and slick photography can cover up the devastation visible on a flight around Vancouver Island.

SOMETHING IS WRONG!

Nothing short of drastic action is going to save what little is left, and those who don't grasp this are either blind or don't care about their grandchildren. To use an overworked cliche, the Tsitika Management Plan is nothing more than re-arranging the deck chairs on the Titanic.

There's a lot of anger out here.

Yours truly,

Ray Hill

cc: Times-Colonist

SUBMISSION - VICTORIA

Dear Sir:

Words cannot express my contempt for Claude Richmond and his so-called forest ministry.

I have wasted countless hours in writing to him and begging that he keep logging out of such treasures as the Tsitika, the Stein, Cloyaquot, Carmanah, but my pleas, like those of many other very concerned citizens, have been totally ignored.

There is absolutely no earthly reason why MacMillan Bloedel has to log the Tsitika watershed.

I realize I wasted my time again by going to the Queen Victoria Inn. The government will just carry on doing what Jack Munro and Adam Zimmerman dictate, using surveys as stalling tactics ("log and talk") and cover-up for its lack of leadership.

MacMillan Bloedel should be held responsible and compensate for loss of logger jobs. It is the one that has cut crews down to 2-3 from the previous 7-8. It has been reaping enormous profits from our trees and not putting anywhere near enough back into the economy. It pits loggers against natives and environmentalists to distract from its greedy short sighted goals.

We say, get the multinationals out of B.C. unless they are ready to change now and divert their operations into other areas such as recycling. At their present rate of "shaving" our forests, they will be gone in another 10 years anyway, when the big trees are gone.

Just imagine Claude Richmond saying logging would be stopped in the Tsitika until an assessment was made, having one meeting in Port McNeill with loggers, and then allowing logging to proceed. How does he ever expect to gain any kind of credibility with us?

We say, forget about any more useless and costly surveys and start listening to the likes of biologist Bristol Foster, a world renowned authority on old growth (and not subsidized by MacMillan Bloedel).

Claude Richmond already knows what the public wants. "Leave the Tsitika, the Stein, Cloyaquot, Carmanah alone!!!" 86% of the members of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce voted in favour of saving the entire Carmanah Valley. So what did he do? He gave a half and half deal.

Incredibly, Claude Richmond tells us that recent slides and washouts in the Tsitika were not caused by logging. But he failed to mention what happened elsewhere in the province and what will happen in future in the Tsitika as logging progresses. He probably would also like us to think that the disastrous flooding that took place of late wasn't due to massive clear cuts in watersheds and elsewhere. Obviously he thinks we're pretty gullible and stupid, which we most certainly would be if we believed him.

A real gem was in today's December 1 Globe and Mail in an article by Adam Zimmerman. He said "But modern clear cuts are of modest size and usually scattered." Surely he can't mean in

B.C.!

In closing, here is a Native American saying, "when you have cut down the last tree and polluted the last river, you will know that you can't eat money."

Yours sincerely,

F. Wilson

SUBMISSION - VICTORIA

Sirs:

In my review of the plan I noticed that most of the larger ecological preserves and winter ranges are located either on MIA (mature inaccessible areas) or on steep alpine slopes. This leaves very little old growth terrain along the river bottom for the hardy wilderness seeking adventurer to enjoy. As a remedy to this problem I put forth the following suggestions:

1. No logging below Catherine Creek.

2. No logging in the Catherine Valley.

3. The proposed (federal dept. of fisheries & oceans) recreation area along the Tsitika river be inaugurated into the plan.

4. All fishing corridors whether currently accepted or proposed be inaugurated into the plan.

Robert Salas